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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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TO JULIA SWINGING.

BY TOM HOOD.

What gleams of white are those—now swift, now slow—
Among the avenue's cool shadow yonder?
A cloud of butterflies, that to and fro
Delight to wander?

The interweaving boughs are thick with leaves,
Whose screen all closer observation fences;
And every fleeting glimpse and more deceives
My puzzled senses.

Is it some rare bird fluttering through the trees—
An angel o'er the earth its bright course winging—
A merry fay? 'Tis all, yet none of these;
'Tis Julia swinging!

O, sweet coquette, the swing's a fitting type
Of those coy arts and wanton wiles that won me;
For now you fly to me, in beauty ripe,
And now you shun me.

Ah, why thus torture me with fleeting charms,
That set my heart tumultuously bearing—
Advancing thus almost into my arms,
And then retreating?

You seem to rush to me—O maddening bliss!
As if to mingle into one our two souls;
And after all but offer me to kiss
Your tiny shoe-soles.

Now flinging all your beauty at me; now
Withdrawing it as quickly, you but foil me;
Just as your white robe, fluttering, fans my brow,
But doesn't cool me.

Of earth am I, alas, and you're of sky;
So I it while you fly so far above me!
When I so lonely am, and you're so high,
How can you love me?

But, after all, where is your need of swings?
First give me that rosebud as a relic,
And then renounce the cheat, reveal your wings,
And be angelic.

THE LONG WHITE SEAM.

BY JEAN INGELO.

As I came round the harbor buoy,
The lights began to gleam,
No wave the land-locked harbor stirred,
The crags were white as cream:
And I marked my love by candle-light
Sewing her long white seam.

"If aye sewing ashore my dear,
Watch and steer at sea,
It's reef and furl, and haul the line,
Set sail and think of thee."

I climbed to reach her cottage door;
Oh sweetly my leve sings!
Like a shaft of light her voice breaks forth,
My soul to meet it springs.
As the shining water leaped of old,
When stirred by angel wings,
Aye longing to list anew
Awake and in my dream,
But never a song she sang like this,
Sewing her long white seam.

Fair fall the lights, the harbor lights,
That brought me in to thee,
And peace drop down on that low roof
For the sight that I did see,
And the voice, my dear, that rang so clear
All for the love of me,
For Oh, for Oh, with brow bent low
By the candle flickering gleam,
Her wedding gown it was she wrought,
Sewing the long white seam.

Is He Fat?

One of the most remarkable cases of ...lden cure of disease was that of a rheu...atic individual, with which is an amus...g ghost story.

There were a couple of men, in some old ...tled part of the country, who were in ...e habit of stealing sheep and robbing ...urch-yards, of the burial clothes of the ...ad. There was a public road leading by ...eeting-house where there was a grave...rd, and not far off a tavern. Early one ...oonlight night, while one of the miscre...ts was robbing a grave, the other went ...to steel a sheep. The first one having ...omplished his business, wrapped a ...oud around him, and took a seat in the ...eting-house door to wait for his com...nion.

...A man on foot, passing along the road ...yard the tavern, took him to be a ghost, ...d, alarmed almost to death, ran as fast ...his legs would carry him to the tavern, ...ich he reached out of breath. As soon ...he could speak he declared he had seen ...ghost robed in white, sitting in the ...rch door. Nobody would believe his ...ry, but, incredulous as they were, no ...e could be found that had courage ...ugh to go.

...At length a man, who was so afflicted ...h the rheumatism that he could ...rcely walk, declared he would go if the ...n would carry him there. He at once ...eed, took him on his back, and off they ...t. When they got in sight, sure ...ugh it was as he said! Wishing to ...sify themselves well, and get as near as ...sible of his ghostship in the dim light, ...y kept venturing nearer and nearer. ...he man with the shrond around him ...k them to be his companion with a ...p on his back, and asked in a low tone ...voice:

...Is he fat?"

...leeting with no reply, he repeated the ...stion, raising his voice higher:

...Is he fat?"

...till no reply.

...hen in a vehement tone, he called:

...his was enough. The man with the ...r on his back replied:

...Fat or lean, you may have him."

...nd dropping the invalid he traveled ...k to the tavern as fast as his feet would ...y him. But he had scarcely arrived ...re, when along came the invalid on foot ...!

...he sudden fright had cured him of rheu...ism; and from that time forward he ... a well man.

THE DEATH TEST.

"It is a foul and bloody murder, and may God punish the one that did the deed! But may there not be some life remaining? May it not be in my power to rob the grave? It is a dangerous undertaking, and if I am found here I shall most certainly be accused of the crime. Blood upon my hands and clothes, and I have not touched the corpse. Ah! I see how it came. The bushes are stained with it. The body was dragged to this lonely spot. Lonely! Who would ever think of coming here unless he had a foul purpose, save it might be a geologist like myself, whom the simple people in this part of the country would call mad. Yes, it would go hard with me, especially as I am a stranger, and though poorly clad, as becomes my present occupation, have a considerable sum of money upon my person."

He drew back a few steps from the corpse upon which he had come suddenly and unexpectedly, and looked around. Without noticing his path, he had journed to the bottom of a deep ravine before his progress was arrested. High hills rose upon either side, covered with a heavy growth of trees and tangled underbrush. A little stream found its way with great difficulty through the rocks at the bottom, and its waters were never gilded by a single ray of sunlight. Even in the brightest day it was gloomy twilight there; and a more dismal place would have been difficult to find—the very spot for dark deeds, for a murderer's hiding! And there, before him, stopping the path, lay a blood-stained human body, as if to finish the picture and give gory evidence of its evil character.

His first thoughts were to move on. What had he to do with the crime of another? Why should he mix himself with that in which he had not the most remote business? His clear head and logical mind foresaw all the difficulties that would arise should he be discovered and charged with the commission of the deed, and the fearful net-work of circumstantial evidence that would surround him; yet he was a man of the most determined firmness as well as having a tender heart, and not for the sake of escaping trouble, or even danger, would he suffer a chance to relieve suffering, or save life, to pass unembraced. So he drew nearer, and bending away the bushes, looked, scrutinizingly upon the victim of some fiend's cupidity or revenge.

The corpse was that of a girl who must have been under twenty years, and the face was one of more than common beauty. The oval of the cheeks was perfect, the nose straight, the mouth small, and the lips, now parted by agony, were full and arched. The eyes, wide open and glassy, were blue as the depths of the ocean, and curtained by long lashes a shade darker than her glossy brown hair. The figure was tall and exquisitely proportioned, the feet small and exquisitely arched, the hands white and slender, denoting good birth and freedom from manual labor. The clothing now torn and stained, was of fine material; and the discoloration of the neck, ears, fingers and wrists—the piece torn from the bosom of the dress, and the pockets turned outward—told that robbery as well as murder had been committed.

At once deeply interested, the stranger knelt down, brushed back the tangled tresses, gazed sadly upon the sweet pallid face, and examined both pulse and heart for symptoms of life, hoping against hope that a spark at least might remain. But his intellectual and unusually sunny face clouded, and he shook his head in doubt. The marks upon the base of the skull, caused apparently by heavy blows from a sharp stone, seemed sufficient to have produced death alone, but, in addition to them, blood was slowly oozing from, and congealing upon several wounds, in one of which a knife was sticking. His profession had taught him skill as well as coolness, and with extreme tenderness and delicacy, he made a still closer examination, and began preparations to staunch blood and dress the wounds.

"With this knife," he said, giving utterance to his thoughts as he drew out the weapon, "I could even thus kill all my enemies, make myself rich, and I——"

The sentence was never finished. Before it could be, a dozen men, who had been watching and creeping near, sprang out of the bushes, and pinioned him beyond the power of resistance. Taken beside the corpse, with the blood-dripping knife in his hand, what could he say in defence? The situation he had foreseen had come upon him, and he stood convicted, in their eyes at least, a murderer. The appeal to their reason he saw at a glance would be useless; they were not of the class that would look deeper than the surface. His defense must be made at another time and place; and, in truth, he was thinking more of the corpse of the murdered girl than of his own desperate situation, and drawing himself up proudly, he asked that she might be cared for.

"Whatever may be your purpose with me," he said, "at least see if there is not life remaining. Take your hands off, and let me see if my skill can be of some avail. I am a surgeon."

Scowling brows and clenched fists were the only answer he received. They paid not the slightest attention to his words, except it might be to grasp him even more firmly than before and hurry him before a neighboring justice to be examined and exhibited as a monster! It was even a more unpleasant situation than he had anticipated and the chances were desperately against him; but he retained his coolness and prepared to make the best possible defense.

The evidence was given with the utmost bitterness—honestly given, perhaps, but without the slightest leaning toward the side of mercy, and with the morbid desire on the part of the majority to see a man hanged, for such a thing had never happened in that neighborhood. And what did he say to rebut the sworn statements of a dozen witnesses? What were his assertions against the evidence of their own eyes and his bloody hands and clothes.

But he had the satisfaction, if, indeed, it could be called by that name, to learn who the supposed victim of his murderous knife was—to learn that her name was Ethel Loring—that she was comparatively a stranger upon a visit to an old uncle who lived near the scene of the tragedy—that she was an orphan, and rich in her own right—that she was known to wear costly jewels, and carry with her considerable sum of money (all of which was missing), and that she had gone out to take a walk alone, and was found as described. These facts, together with his having been detected bending over the body, with a knife in his hand, the out-of-the-way place, the provocation for the deed in a pecuniary point of view, the almost certainty of remaining undiscoverod, that he was poorly dressed, a stranger, had been seen lurking in out-of-the-way places for several days, and that in his pockets was found about the same sum of money, and of the same description as that known to have been in the possession of the murdered girl, were dwelt upon by the prosecuting attorney with remarkable force, and the prisoner saw that it was next to useless to attempt a defense.

To all questions he replied in a simple and truthful manner, stating that his name was Alfred Martin, his age twenty five; and that he was by profession a surgeon, unmarried, possessed of some means; that a love of geology had led him thither; and that those who had accused him of loitering in out-of-the-way places would have seen that he was innocently studying the formation of the earth, if they had given proper attention to the matter. As to his being the murderer of the girl, he denied it in the most emphatic manner, and explained how he came to be bending over the body with the bloody knife in his hand.

"You will deny next," sneered the attorney, "that you threatened to kill all your enemies in the same manner."

"I believe I did use some thoughtless words to the effect that I could, with such a weapon, kill all my enemies, and make myself rich, but none such as you would put them into my mouth.

"I heard him distinctly" volunteered a strong, rough-looking man, who was said to have been among the first, if not the first, to discover the murder, who had guided others there, and had been the most willing and strenuous in his testimony against him.

Martin turned his gaze upon, and noticed him more closely than he had done before; caught his eye, and thought that he shrank back. It might have been mere fancy, but he became more and more convinced that the fellow had some object in getting him convicted, and tried to remember if he had ever been associated with—ever met him before, and give him any cause of enmity. If such was the case, it had entirely slipped from memory, and his own position gave him little time for thought, as he was asked to account for the money that was taken from him being the same in amount and of the same character as that of the murdered girl's.

"It is a case that might happen a thousand times," was the reply, "but permit me to ask if she is indeed dead?"

"You will soon see," growled the stiff-necked justice,—"see more than you want to."

"If dead I have no wish to look upon her again. The horrible sight I have had is fully sufficient, and I have seen enough of death not to be curious in such matters."

"No doubt of it! Murder and robbery are your trade."

The old uncle of the murdered girl stepped to the side of the justice, and they had a short whispered conversation, but evidently an important one. The purport of it was soon made known.

"Alfred Martin," continued the officer of the law, "as you choose to call yourself, though no one here is fool enough to believe that to be your correct name, you deny all participation in the foul deed that has been done?"

"I do."

"And you are willing to prove it by any means within your power?"

"I am."

"Officers, guard him safely, and remove him to the next room. We will soon see his guilt clearly proved."

Without the most remote idea of what was going to take place, the prisoner permitted himself to be led into another apartment, and saw, to his surprise and horror, the corpse of the girl stretched out upon the table, still as bloody and ghastly as when he first discovered her in the gloomy ravine. It was a sight that would at any time cause him to shudder; now it almost unmanned him for an instant, especially as the dress had been cut away so as to expose a wound in the fair white flesh. His natural emotion was at once taken as evidence of guilt, and he heard whispered comments to that effect. The "I told you so!" of the man who had before volunteered his testimony, particularly attracted his attention; and, from that instant, he watched him as closely as possible without being detected, and summoning his courage, he turned to the pompous justice, and demanded what was intended by such an unusual proceeding.

"It is the death test!" was the solemn response.

"You will have to explain more fully, I do not understand."

"We believe that the corpse of a murdered person has power to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty. Place one hand upon that wound, raise the other to Heaven, and assert your innocence—if you dare! If you are indeed without guilt, all will be well. If not the blood will flow again."

At another time Martin would have laughed outright at the stupid superstition of which he now remembered to have often read. Yet, there was something solemn in thus calling upon the dead to give evidence or or against the living, and he would willingly have been spared the ordeal, for the most simple accident might cause a drop or too of blood to exude from the unclosed lips of the wound, and then his fate would be sealed indeed.

"If guiltless, why do you shrink? asked the man of the law. "It is only the murderer that need fear."

He could hesitate no longer without convicting himself in their eyes; and, stepping to the side of the corpse, he laid his right hand upon the wound, and called God to witness his entire innocence. Then he stepped back so that all could see that no blood had followed.

"God has attested your guiltlessness," said the uncle of the poor girl. "But, see, the blood is beginning to flow, and the guilty man must be near. Let each in turn do as this stranger has done."

In the opening of the wound, and the oozing of blood, Martin saw far other things than did the afflicted old man; but he wisely held his peace, and managed to place his back against the door so that no one could go out, and watched each as they went through the death test. But there were no more crimson drops bubbling forth as a sign of guilt; and, as the justice declared that all had gone through the ordeal, a sigh of intense relief burst from many lips.

"Not all," replied Martin. "There is one yet remaining," pointing to the one who had made himself so officious. "That man has kept in the background."

"John Kirkpatrick, is this true?"

"No; it is a lie!" was the answer.

"It is true," repeated Martin, firmly. I have kept him under my eye all the time, and I swear that he has not been near the table."

"I have. You all saw me."

But, upon reflection, no one had seen him, and he was forced forward. Then an entire change was visible. His flushed face grew pale as ashes, and his brutish lip trembled. He looked wildly for a chance of escape—saw there was none—and putting on an air of bravado, exclaimed with an oath, "Well, I can do it again."

With these words he had raised his hand—and extending it—had nearly touched the corpse—when he shrank back with a fearful groan. His eyes had been the first to see that the blood was flowing freely again from the wound—not one more, but all!

A strong man at all times, he was rendered doubly so now by desperation; and, in his efforts to get away, his coat was torn to shreds, and the jewelry and money of which the girl had been robbed, fell to the floor, and raving and cursing, he was carried away to prison.

During this exciting scene Martin had remained unnoticed. When the justice and the uncle of the girl thought of him again, they found him with his hand upon her head, and a smile playing upon his lips.

"What is it?" they both asked in one breath.

"She is not dead. Show me where I can place her upon her bed, and summon some women. She is not dead; only stunned."

And he lifted her in his strong arms, and carried her to another apartment.

It was weeks before Ethel Loring was sufficiently recovered to appear in court. Then her evidence was conclusive. She instantly recognized the prisoner Kirkpatrick, and the simple manner in which she told the story of assault, robbery, and attempted murder, added much to its force. Without leaving the box, the jury found him "Guilty," and he was sentenced to death.

The trial over, the uncle of the girl called Martin aside, and asked the amount of his charge for his professional services.

"No matter, I will repay it—I will give you anything you demand."

"Here, then, is my charge," he replied, taking the hand of the blushing girl. "I came here to study geology, but never anticipated such a rare specimen."

ALPINE TRAGEDY.

Recovery of the Bodies of the Travelers Lost on Mont Blanc—A Diary by the Dead.

The Boston Transcript prints, under date of Oct. 13, a letter from Glien-sur-Montreux, in Switzerland, descriptive of the recovery of the remains of Rev. Mr. McCorkendale, of Scotland, and Dr. Beane, of Baltimore, who perished on Mont Blanc some weeks ago. The latter reads thus:

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES.

On the 16th of September, those looking through the glass at Chamounix discerned some black points between "Les Petits Mulets" and the summit of Mont Blanc. Twenty-two guides prepared and started to ascend "Les Grands Mulets" before evening. The next morning they found two bodies near where was indicated by the glass, and three higher up. Three guides explored the summit of Mont Blanc for traces of the other six, while nineteen descended with the bodies found to the Grand Plateau. Then the twenty-two united again at "Les Grands Mulets" for that Saturday night. But at a signal from them, twenty-four more guides started from Clamounix that evening, and the next morning, Sunday, proceeded on to the Grand Plateau. That day, the 18th, proved perfectly clear. The whole summit was visible to the wistful eyes of the watchers below. Those using the telescope of course distinguished perfectly and counted the toiling men. How often during the clear shining hours of the 8th had we looked through that same telescope! And every time we changed the field we felt that we were to count some of those stiffened forms on that Summer snow.

DESCENT WITH THE REMAINS.

You can imagine the intense emotion of those simple and sympathetic villagers when, ten days later, they watched alone the slow funeral train in its painful descent from 5,000 feet above them. I will quote from the words of one writing from the village at 1½, when the guides bearing the bodies had reached the descent of the "Grands Mulets," were about continuing the descent towards the glacier: "Vous ne pouvez vous imaginer le lugubre effet produit par ce corps que tantot on vort glisser sur une pente rapide, tantot traines avec peine par cette masse de guide." Religious services were again held the next day, both Catholic and Protestant. The bodies proved too brittle to undress, and were intered in the same clothing in which they made the ascent. Dr. Beane was found in a sitting posture, his forehead resting on his hands. He was somewhat protected by an unfallen projection of snow. Mr. McCorkendale, sitting also, alpenstock in hand, passed into his frozen sleep with the calm lines of quiet peacefulness made enduring while his spirit floated restfully on to a bright awakening. Now I come to the letter found on the body of Dr. Beane, of which I first heard last evening. Simple and manly as it is, somewhat of its plain force and directness has been undoubtedly lost by translating it into French. I shall send to Geneva for an English copy, if Mr. Upton, our American consul, saved one before forwarding the original to Baltimore. But to the family and friends of Mr. Randall in Quincy and Boston, these last words of Dr. Beane, written amid those darkening Alpine snows, must have been almost as deep and solemn an influence as though they had been Dr. Randall's own forewell.

DR. BEANE'S LETTER.

"TUESDAY, Sept. 6.—I have made the ascension of Mont Blanc with ten other persons; eight guides, Mr. McCordendale and Mr. Randall. We reached the summit at two and a half o'clock. Immediately after having quitting it I found myself enveloped in a whirlwind of snow at fifteen thousand feet English height. We have passed the night in a grotto dug in the snow—an uncomfortable asylum, and I have been ill all the night.

Sept. 7—Morning—Cold very intense. Much snow. It falls without cessation; the guides are uneasy.

Sept. 7—We have been on Mont Blanc for two days in a terrible snow-storm. We are lost. We are in a grotto, dug in the snow, at a height of 15,000 feet. I have no hope of descending. Perhaps some one will find this book and will send it to you." (Then follow directions relative to his private affairs,) "We have no provisions. My feet are already frozen and I am already exhausted. I have only strength to write these words. I die, believing in Jesus Christ, with the sweet thought of my family, my friendships, and all. I hope that we shall meet in Heaven. Yours, always, ——. My effects are partly at the Hotel du Mont Blanc; a part are with me in two portmanteaus. Send them by post, to the Hotel Schwietzerhoff, at Geneva. Pay my bills at the hotel. Heaven will reward you for your kindness."

Then follow more instructions to his family; then a sudden close as if strength failed and he bowed his head submissively to meet the great struggle, clearly accepting the lonely gateway through that, o the place beyond."

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Cox.

A Washington gossiper writes:

It is alleged that some of the bitter newspaper articles recently published criticising President Grant's action on the question of assessing clerks were written by Mr. Patent Commissioner Fisher, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Secretary Cox. Madame Secretary Cox, after perusing one of these Fisher articles, cut it out and enclosed it to Mrs. Grant anonymously. Unfortunately for Mrs. Cox, however, she accidentally put the obnoxious article in an envelope bearing the family monogram of Cox, and of course Mrs. Grant immediately knew whence it came. Further, she recognized the caligraphy of Mrs. Cox, from whom she had received letters; therefore, when Mrs. Grant glanced over the article she naturally felt indignant, and put it into a Grant envelope with the simple but cutting words, "Returned to Mrs. Cox with the compliments of Mrs. Grant." Since then the two ladies, I am informed, have not spoken.

—It is five years since nitro-glycerine came into use. The one thousand seven hundred persons whom it has killed or maimed for life, and the millions of property which it has destroyed may be styled recommendation of its efficiency.

—How beautifully a wife's constancy is illustrated in the case of the woman in Newport, R. I., who, having had her husband put in the watch-house for brutality toward herself, carried him his pipe and tobacco, saying that she wanted him to take as much comfort as possible during his confinement.

—A daughter was born to the wife of Colonel C. B. Lamborn, Secretary of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, while the railroad excursionists were in Denver. The party immediately presented the child with an elegant gold watch and chain, appropriately inscribed, which is an improvement of being born with a gold spoon in one's mouth. Mrs. Lamborn is a sister of Bayard Taylor.

—A little girl had a beautiful head of hair, which hung in "clustering curls" down on her neck. One hot summer day she went up stairs and cut all the curls off. Coming down she met her mother, who exclaimed with surprise, "Mary! what have you been doing to your hair?" To which she responded that she had cut it off and laid it away in her box, but that she intended to put it on again to-morrow, as aunt Nancy did

—During the recent earthquake the following incident occurred at the court house in Keene, N. H.: When the dull, rumbling sound accompanying the shock was heard, the judge at once ordered the sheriff to arrest the person making the disturbance; but, before that dignitary had time to exercise his authority, it became evident that the matter was beyond his jurisdiction.

—The remarkable phenomena of a rain-shower of five days' duration, and confined to a cemetery lot at Mobile, Ala., in which thirteen members of the same family have been interred, was witnessed last week by upward of 200 persons. It continued night and day, and at no time during its continuance did rain fall anywhere else in the neighborhood. Those who first witnessed the phenomena were afraid to call general attention to it, for fear they might run the risk of being considered usane.

—A story going the rounds that the ship carpenter of the lost United States steamer Levant has turned up as a sole survivor, after a residence of twelve years on a desert island in the Pacific, is pronounced by the Navy Department, after investigation, to be groundless. It originated with an impostor, and has given needless pain to friends and relatives of the officers and crew of that vessel.

—The usual number of shocking accidents from the careless use of kerosene are reported this week. A few days ago, at Oswego, New York, the wife and child of a man named Conway, were burned to death through the explosion of a can from which the unfortunate woman was pouring some of the fatal fluid upon the fire to make it burn more brightly. On Wednesday last a man named Charles Petz narrowly escaped with his life while driving a wagon containing several kegs of kerosene. He carelessly dropped some ashes from his cigar on one of the kegs, and almost immediately afterward the wagon was blown to pieces.

—A gunpowder plot for blowing up the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, England, is reported by the foreign journals to have been recently discovered at that establishment. Twenty-five quarter cases of gunpowder seized at a Fenian storehouse in Ireland having been transported to Woolwich in one of the Government coasting vessels, were opened at the laboratory for examination, and found to contain old nails and lucifer matches sprinkled through the powder in considerable quantities. If the cases had been transported by railway or had been roughly handled at Woolwich, an explosion, it is believed, would have taken place. After the discovery of the matches the cases were placed in a barge, which was then sunk in the Thames.

VARIETIES.

—Pig's Eye is the romantic name of one of the new cities of Minnesota.

—What was the first bet made—The *alpha*-bet.

—Some ruffian at Evansville, Ind., recently indulged in the fiendish sport of cutting the tongues out of live cows.

—Queen Victoria's list of grandchildren increases rapidly. The last arrival is a son of the Princess Louise of Hesse-Darmstadt.

—The Catholic cathedral at Iowa City, having been built on an insecure foundation, is expected to fall at any moment. It cost eighty thousand dollars.

—A German, who wept to hear Nillson, says there is not enough of her. He wants a singer who looks like a "fedder-bed mit a string tied around der middle."

—A proud and loving Missouri father, in setting forth the accomplishments of his daughter, said she could "everlastingly paw ivory and howl like a mule."

—A medical student says he has never been able to discover the bone of contention, and desires to know whether it is not situated very near the jaw-bone.

—An Illinois candidate denounces the administration for "taking the tax off on pianners wot we don't use, and keepin' it on whisky, wot we do."

—A new Irish association, under the name of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, has been established at San Francisco. The name of Senator Casserly appears among the organizers.

—At the circus affray at Dawson, Georgia, in which Colonel Ames was killed, Madame Frew, mother of the Albino children, was severely wounded by a bullet through the hip.

—The account in the Galveston News of the memorial services at that place in honor of General Lee is to be printed on white satin and forwarded to the General's family.

—There is a servant girl in Evansville, Ind., who works for the pure love of it. She is sixteen years old, and owns real estate worth $50,000. So reports a census marshal.

—A young wife at Glenn's Falls, only fifteen years old, and only married three months, endeavored to commit suicide because her young husband couldn't support her.

—The other day two young girls of Carlinville, Ill., bound their drunken father hand and foot and so kept him two days. They finally released him on his promising to join the Sons of Temperance.

—A good girl of the period:

I want to be a voter,
And with the voters stand;
The "man I go for" in my head,
The ballot in my hand.

—A cotemporary suggests that the capital removers, if they want to succeed in their enterprise, should take lessons from the Grafton bank burglars, who have recently accomplished a pretty heavy job of capital removing with neatness and celerity.

—Mackerel codfish and herring are said to be sure to be cheap this winter. Prices must come down, as the fisheries have been very successful, and millions are being brought to market.

—One Doctor Duncan received a severe injury from something in the shape of cowskin, some where in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, 'Where were you hurt, doctor?" said a friend. "Was it near the vertabræ?" "No. no!" said the disciple of Galen; "it was near the race course."

—The mother of a dry goods clerk in Detroit, locked him up in his room on the morning of his wedding day—Tuesday last—and refused to let him out. The bride called around to hunt up her lord, and, after talking to him through the keyhole, went home sad and disconsolate.

—A "personal" in a New York daily a week ago stated that "if John Smith, formerly of Philadelphia, will call at No. —Blank street, he will hear something to his advantage. John called. There was about 520 of him; and he has been calling at the rate of 47 per day ever since the "personal" appeared.

—A citizen of Massachusetts, who is afflicted with an unconquerable love of strong drink, has published the following advertisement in the papers. *Notice to Liquor Sellers!* I hereby forbid all liquor and beer sellers giving or selling me any liquor or beer. if they do they may consider themselves responsible, because at another time I shall take legal proceedings against them.

—At a wedding the other dey, a pet skye terrier, belonging to the bride, slipped unobserved into the church after the party. He remained very quiet until the end of the service, but on the post-ceremonial kiss being administered it entered into his doggish brain that his mistress was suffering an injury, so he attacked the unfortunate groom. Barks, yelps, screams, expletives. Tableau.

—A married lady in Cincinnati, who has ceased to live with her husband, has brought suit against him, to get possession of "a set of pearls, necklace, earrings, breastpin; silverware, consisting of cake baskets, fruit stands, knives, forks, spoons etc., all marked 'A. L. M. G.,'" all of which were among Madame's bridal presents.

—A few nights since an Illinois clergyman, who had been routed out of bed at an unseasonable hour to marry a young couple from the rural districts, so far forgot his holy calling as to beat the would-be-bridegroom about the room with a stick, as soon as he discovered that the blundering young fellow had forgotten to procure a license.

—Now is the time to preserve autumn leaves. They should be placed between the folds of any very absorbent paper and changed frequently—as often as once in a day or two. The paper should be placed under a heavy weight, so that the leaves may become properly pressed as well as dried, that the process of decay may be arrested and the fine colors preserved. A warm flat iron judiciously used will help the drying. In making up ornament work the leaves should be carefully wiped with a cloth dipped in boiled linseed oil. This brings out the color and gives a more natural appearance than varnish of any kind.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1870.

THERE will be so many lame ducks to be cared for by GRANT after Tuesday next that we think he had better hold the English and other missions over. When the returns from twenty States come booming along, he will get some idea of what earthquakes mean. This is the last year for bayonets.

AT the last regular meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association at the Board of Trade Rooms, Miss JENNIE HINDMAN presented a paper and urged female signatures, protesting against the butchery of men, now going on in Europe. Miss HINDMAN is right, the men are scarce enough already.

THE Washington *Star* gives an elaborate description of GRANT'S stables, which comprise twelve fast animals, and a large supply of carriages, wagons, phætons, and other luxuries on wheels. Some of the harness is heavily mounted with gold, and other sets are richly laden with silver. Poor GRANT, how the war has distressed him.

JNO. W. FORNEY is spoken of for the English mission. The main objection to Mr. FORNEY is his location, as GRANT is opposed to Pennsylvania. Congressmen KELLEY recently stated with some bitterness, at a social gathering, when he wanted anything for his State from the Executive, he was obliged to go through rebel Maryland or Democratic New Jersey.

FROM the editorial columns of that excellent Democratic journal, the Boston *Courier*, of November 4th, we clip this:

The following is an extract of a letter just received by us from a leading gentlemen of Western Pennsylvania, and from our own knowledge of Gen. Cass we can fully corroborate what the letter and our New York correspondent says:

"We, the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, have been much gratified with the notice your New York correspondent saw fit to give our 'foremost man' in this this section, Gen. G. W. Cass. He has told us nothing new about him, neither in what he is, nor in what we might fairly hope he might become. We think and have thought for some years, that his nomination for the Presidency was a nomination 'fit to be made.' All Pennsylvania knows that if he had been nominated for Governor in 1864, Geary would have been consigned to the final depository of asses. Why he was not the nominee, we know not, but perhaps other people can tell. But this we do know, that Gen. Geo. W. Cass is a gentleman and a Democrat who is worthy of the highest honors our party has to bestow."

THE following sound words were written, not as one might suppose, at New York in 1870, but at Boston in 1768. It was one SAMUEL ADAMS who wrote them:

"No man can pretend to say that the peace and order of the community is to secure with soldiers quartered in the body of a city as without them. Besides, where military power is introduced military maxims are propagated and adopted, which are inconsistent with and must soon eradicate every idea of civil government. Do we not already find some persons weak enough to believe that an officer is bound to obey the order of his superior, though it be even against the law. And let any one consider whether this doctrine does not lead directly even to the setting up of that officer, whoever he may be, as a tyrant."

When FRANK BLAIR declared, that GRANT'S stolid, stupid looking face, covered an ambition as devouring as CÆSAR, and that he would, if the opportunity presented, use the military arm to declare himself dictator, in Washington, it was set down as the rhapsody of an excited brain. Yet BLAIR knew him in the field, and studied him carefully and closely beside the camp fires and in council. His effort to introduce the military during a period of profound peace, to control the ballot box under the flimsy pretext of preserving order verified the assertion of SAMUEL ADAMS. The readiness of the Republican party to endorse the usurpation proves how easy the transition might be effected.

WHAT IT COSTS

While we hear so much about the economy of GRANT'S administration and the enormous reduction of the public debt each month, an examination of the public expenditures does not warrant the assertion that everything is working admirably and economically.

Take, for instance, the public expenditures for October, which are as follows:

Civil and Miscellaneous	$5,018,236 31
War	4,993,541 58
Navy	1,904,226 33
Indians and Pensions	1,881,423 53
Total	$13,796,027 75

This expenditure, as enormous as it is, is below the average monthly expense of running the government on an economical plan. if this is the economical style in which a Radical administration runs the government, is might be well to substitute a little Democratic extravagance and let the people try that.

"IT is understood," by the Washington despatchers, "that a western gentleman of considerable prominence has been fixed upon" for minister to England, but the President never mentions him.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MULLINS, of Tennessee, is mentioned in connection with the English mission. He is well qualified to represent the present imbecile administration.

PRESIDENTIAL ANTICIPATIONS.

While President GRANT is thus early in the field, devising measures and manipulating men for a renomination, and, as he supposes, a reelection in 1872, he apparently forgets the often used adage that "the wisest plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." This being so frequently the fate of the *wisest* plans, it is not a supposable case that more unwise plans will meet with a better fate, or half so propitious a one.

Although the President is cautiously laying the ropes for the renomination in less than two years hence, the signs already begin to multiply, which indicate that the letting loose of a few pigeons, painted with all the hues of the rainbow, at the mention of his name, as was the case in Chicago, will not have quite so majical an effect as they did in 1868. GRANT himself may be transformed into a dead duck and thus furnish the ornithological part of the show.

A formidable opposition is slowly but surely organizing against him which will be largely augmented by the results of the recent elections, and his unwarrantable tinkering with State and local politics. Cox's dismissal from the Cabinet is largely traceable to his wire pulling for a renomination, ULYSSES imagining that he could conciliate more opposition than he would create by dispensing with his services as a constitutional adviser.

ROBESON, AKERMAN, CRESSWELL and others will no doubt be sacrificed for the same reason and with a view of accomplishing anticipated results. But GRANT and his immediate friends have not stopped to consider the probable effect of his course. In conspiring thus for a second term, he is sure to fall into egregious blunders that will alienate more than it will attach to his interest, and although they may not be able to prevent his renomination, they can easily effect his defeat before the people.

A Washington correspondent, who has closely scrutinized the situation of political affairs, predicts that GRANT'S selfish and obstinate course, will arouse an opposition in the Radical ranks of immense dimensions, and it may not be impossible that it will assume a definite shape during the closing session of the Forty-first Congress. It will inevitably develop itself in the Forty-second. All the indications point to FENTON and SUMNER as the leaders in this organized opposition to the President, and his policy, if his plunderings and headlong plungings may be so dignified, FENTON will remember the cavalier treatment that he received in the appointment of MURPHY as Collector of the port of New York. Senator HOWARD of Indiana, did not go to Guatemala, as Minister Resident, and his scalp is in a state of dangerous irritation, in consequence. SUMNER has a grudge to settle on account of his friend MOTLEY. CARL SCHURZ has a pyramid of heads in Missouri whose taking off is to be avenged. SPRAGUE, and ROSS, and FOWLER, and SPENCER will hardly submit to the public indignities that GRANT has visited on them from time to time, and BALLARD and TRUMBULL have private accounts in their political ledgers which they will balance by hook or crook, before the President is many years older. Taken all in all, GRANT stands an excellent chance to lead only a faction of his party before the close of the first session of the Forty-second Congress.

ALREADY are some of the Radical journals discounting the probable action of the Legislature of this State, which meets in January next. It is asserted that the Democratic vote is up at auction, and to be delivered to a faction of the Republican party, by the same men and under the same influences which marked the humiliating and disgraceful trade of last winter. THE POST is on the record as protesting in the most emphatic manner against that bargain, and will be found again protesting against a repetition of the blunder. The Democratic party throughout the State must not be demoralized by being made a cat's paw of bolting Republicans, who are always profuse with promises, to secure Democratic help. What is it to us that CAMERON beats CURTIN, or IRWIN beats MACKEY? they are all a common foe, and there is neither sense nor advantage in deserting our standard to elevate the one or the other of the Radical factions. What was gained by electing IRWIN State Treasurer, to the party, in a general or particular sense;—himself a bitter and unscrupulous partisan, he refused after securing his office at the hands of Democratic Representatives, to give even one clerkship to them. The bolting Republicans went back to the body of the party, and worked against the Democracy with earnestness, during the balance of the session. IRWIN himself, was as unwilling as he was unable, to relieve the disgrace which attached to certain parties in that abominable transfer. IRWIN was the choice of the Pennsylvania Central road, which had its champions on the Democratic side of the Senate and House, who were anxious for the bargain and sale, and accomplished it under the pressure that important concessions would be made and substantial gains result. This was to disarm the party and soften the fall, but did not prove true.

Is it proposed to renew this transfer of the Democratic organization to IRWIN or any other Republican this winter? There may be a few venal wretches calling themselves Democrats, who may be willing to advance in this direction, but we have confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the majority, and will not believe they can be misled.

STANDING ARMIES.

It is a little remarkable that the Radical leaders do so vast an amount of preaching in excess of their practice. We will take, for instance a paragraph from Senator SUMNER'S late oration upon the European war, in which he says:

"The army is a despotism; military service is a bondage; nor can the passion for arms be reconciled with a true civilization. The present failure to acknowledge this incompatibility is only another illustration how the clear light of truth is discolored and refracted by an atmosphere where the cloud of war still lingers."

This is most certainly true, but why not give the doctrine a little practical effect? When Congress assembles in December, let Mr. SUMNER introduce a bill abolishing this despotism in the United States. It matters not where a standing army may be maintained, it is none the less a despotism?

The military force for our Western borders, may be made up of frontiers men to a great advantage, as such a military force would have a practical knowledge of the Indian character, and the extent of such a military force could be augmented or diminished as circumstances might warrant.

At present we have a standing army of 30,000, which costs us $50,000,000 annually. Let it be disbanded and this expenditure saved. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says of this subject:

We see by the late outrage in New York to what base uses this regular soldiery can be employed; how it can be used to control elections. We have witnessed the part it has played in the so-called reconstruction acts for the South, which were put in execution by military violence, that continues to some extent to this day. No, we want no regular soldiers in time of peace. When war comes we can in a few weeks, as the late example proves have hundreds of thousands of them in the field, and the money which we expend in twenty years upon a useless peace establishment would more than pay the expenses of a first class war. The sentiment of every American should be, No standing army. It is the only danger that exists to the perpetuity of our Government. The military aristocracy of the country, headed by Grant, would doubtless, oppose so radical a measure as the disbandment of the army, but the people are for it, and it would be universally popular.

MONEY AS A MORAL AGENT.

Wealth, like the weather, never fails to furnish a fruitful theme of discussion, fruitful in words, if not fecund in profitable moral results. Men have moralized in time past, and will continue to moralize about millions for all time to come, without ever arriving at a definite conclusion concerning the good or bad influences of the aggregation and unequal distribution of filthy lucre.

The majority of the sweeping animadversions upon the baleful influences exercised by accumulated wealth, are, doubtless prompted by envy, while its praises are as certainly sounded by the self-sufficiency and self-satisfied spirit of the possessor. But morals and money, if they have any affinity, sometimes run in strange channels.

The case of GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN, Jr., at Indianapolis, which, but a short time ago, was noted by the press, is a striking instance of the idiosyncrasies sometimes attendant upon the possession of vast wealth. The case in brief is this: In the year 1845, SCHURMANN was a youthful and respected citizen of Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prissia, where he inherited, as his ancestors had for generations, a handsome patrimony in the shape of an extensive and prosperous cloth manufactory, and was essentially a "county man," so far as wealth was concerned. Shortly after arriving at the estate of manhood, he became hopelessly enamoured of a prepossessing girl, the *fraulein* KATHARINE BENGELS, who at the time was a servant. Their passion was mutual and like the story books have it, the matter between them was kept a profound secret.

At length it became necessary for SCHURMANN to fulfill "his social duties," by marrying a "lady of his own station in life," which he accordingly did, and no one stopped to enquire whether his heart went with his hand. For two years the current of wedded lie ran smoothly enough, until KATHERINE BENGELS, who in the meantime had been taken into employment in her admirer's factory appeared upon the scene. SCHURMANN, in due time became the father of a son and daughter, and it was during their early infancy that she entered the household, through the persuasions of the father and husband from which moment, as may well be supposed, happiness was a stranger to the domicile. Suspicion, jealousy and the final dissolution of the household followed each other in rapid succession. MRS. SCHURMANN naturally became first distrustful and finally indignant, when she found herself only secondary in her husbands affections, and Miss BENGELS was forced to retire, going to Brussels, whither the infatuated husband speedily followed her, and from whence they hurriedly embarked to this country. The deserted wife when made fully cognizant of her husband's absolute perfidy, applied to the Prussian courts for a formal decree of separation. Under the operation of the Prussian code granting such a decree, the wife is permitted to return to her relatives, but her marital right to a share in her husband's estate remains unimpaired, and neither party is permitted to marry while the other survives.

While the two tenants were in Louisville, Ky., passing themselves off as brother and sister, they first learned of the application of a decree for a divorce, whereupon SCHURMANN hastened back to the Rhenish city and resisted it, but it was nevertheless granted despite his malevolent opposition. The abused wife secured a sufficient alimony to insure comfort for herself and assure the education of her children. SCHURMANN then disposed of such of his property as remained unattached by the order of the Court, for $75,000, and in 1850 rejoined KATHARINE BENGELS in Kentucky, and by deliberate perjury obtained an "Indiana divorce" from his already divorced Prussian spouse.

In 1853, the pair took up their residence in Indianapolis, where they continued to reside in the midst of magnificent respectability, the ex-cloth manufacturer, investing largely, in real estate which brought him golden returns. SNODDOM soon discovered that KATHARINE was a "real countess," which of course gave them high rank. Five children, four sons and a daughter, came to bless them, and they were the envied of the Hoosier capital.

In 1861, however, an unwelcome visitor dropped down upon them in the person of another GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN, who came over to inspect his father's trans-Atlantic estates. After a brief visit he was induced to return to the banks of the beautiful Rhine, and KATHARINE, to guard the interests of her own children, had a large portion of the Indianapolis estates transferred to herself. Two of the sons behaved badly and were disinherited by the father's will, who lately deceased, willing the immense estate, worth at least a million of dollars, to the remaining children of KATHARINE. She preceded her husband—who died quite recently—to the spirit land some two years.

The younger GUSTAVUS came again to this country some seven years ago, stayed in Chicago for a time, then went to St. Louis, afterward edited a German paper in Kansas City, Missouri, and finally studied law and was admitted to the practice in Indianapolis, where for four years he has kept on good terms with his father, while he kept a vigilant eye upon his mother's interest in his estates. In vain he tried to induce the millionaire to make reparation to those whom wronged in Aix-la-Chapelle, but the old reprobate was deaf to all entreaties, and the terms of the will indicate that it will be necessary to invoke the interposition of the courts, but whether with advantageous results to those who ask its interposition yet remains to be seen.

THE seat of Judge WILSON, Congressman elect from the Fourth (Indiana) district, will be contested by his opponent, Judge GOODING, on the following grounds: About two or three days after the canvass of the ballots had been returned, according to law, to the clerk, several gentlemen went to the office to investigate the vote of one of the precincts, for the purpose of seeing how certain gentlemen voted. After they had completed their investigation two or three Democrats thought they would like to look over the ballots, which they did, and claimed to have found eleven more GOODING tickets than the tally sheet showed. They asked that election board should be called to make a recount, which was done, and the discrepancies alleged found to exist. This is the ground of GOODING'S contest. The vote had been canvassed and certified several days before, and the presumption is very strong of some one carrying the eleven GOODING tickets in his sleeves.

THE sympathizers of Freedmen's Bureau HOWARD propose to raise money by subscription to pay the expense incurred by him last winter in defending himself from the charges of malfeasance preferred by Representative FERNANDO WOOD. The Union League will lend a helping hand, and the Grand Army of the Republic are expected to come forward with a few lectures in his behalf.

AS DELANO is a relative of General GRANT it is eminently proper that his son should be his chief clerk in the Interior Department. GEORGE WASHINGTON was a dull old fellow in refusing always to appoint any of his relatives to office. We have been improving upon the practice as well as the precepts of the fathers.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks if GRANT would look closely over that list of Southern statesmen which he always holds in reserve for large emergencies, we should think he might find one of those great men, of whom no one but himself has yet heard, admirably fitted for the English mission.

A DISPATCH from Richmond, Ind., says that a recount of the ballots at the South Poll of that city reveals a mistake in GOODING'S favor, which elects him to Congress by a small majority. WILSON, Radical, however, has his certificate of election.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Address of the Democratic State Executive Committee to the Democracy of the State.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of West Virginia,

Your State Executive Committee tender their heartfelt congratulations upon the triumph you have achieved at the recent election. You have elected the Governor, all the State officers, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, two out of the three Representatives in Congress, and a majority of each branch of the Legislature. A Senator, representing, your principles, will be chosen at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

Your committee have no right to prescribe the course to be pursued by your representatives in the Legislature of the State, nor will they attempt to do so. But they venture to assure the people that disfranchisement is ended in West Virginia, and henceforth the white men of the State will be freemen. West Virginia will no longer deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Measures will be adopted proposing at the proper time, a constitutional convention to effect a thorough reform of our institutions. Strict economy and accountability will be enforced in regard to the public money, a multitude of useless officers will be abolished, and every effort be made to reduce the heavy burden of State and local taxation, and to encourage immigration to the State. The excesses and crimes which aroused the indignation of the people against the party who have misgoverned the State, will be avoided, and the rights of all will be alike protected. The Constitution will again become the supreme law of the land. Having secured your own rights, you will respect the rights of others; and your triumph will be permanent, because it will establish a just government for all and secure the prosperity of the people of the State.

LEWIS BAKER,
Chairman.

The Negroes and "Lower Class of Whites" to be Amalgamated.

We find the following correspondence in the Montgomery *Mail* of Thursday:

MONTGOMERY ALA., October, 25, 1870.

"COLONEL JAMES GILCHRIST—*Dear Sir:* Please state what Charles W. Buckley said in favor of amalgamation to you since the war, and oblige your friend,

J. H. CLANTON.

"GENERAL CLANTON—*Dear Sir:* Charles Buckley, member of Congress from this district, said to me when Bureau agent, since the war, that he was in favor of 'the amalgamation' and affiliation of the *blacks* with the lower class of *whites* in the South, and that it was what they designed bringing about. This he said to me in the Court House in Montgomery.

"Your friend, JAS. G. GILCHRIST.

Buckley is a knavish pilgrim from Maine, and his *loilty* is, therefore, fourth proof. He is up for re-election by the negroes of that district, and Governor Smith, Radical candidate for Governor of Alabama, is supporting him, though he (Smith) less than one year ago, denounced him (B) as "an unprincipled scoundrel."

"The New Deal."

(From the Butler Herald.)

We heartily concur in the suggestions of our old friend Neiman, of the *Sentinel*. There is one principle which has ever governed the Western Democracy in conflicts with the opposition; and that is, all selfish and sordid considerations are ignored for the sake of party purity, and a triumph not gained by frauds, tricks and games, but from a popular conviction that we are right. A victory thus gained is permanent, and the party which gains it commends itself, more and more, every year, to the favorable judgment of the people.

If the control of the next State canvass is placed in the hands of the Western Democracy we can assure our political friends everywhere that it will be used honestly and not as a means to fill the depleted pockets of a set of worn out political hacks. Let there be then a "New Deal," and we have no fears, but the West will prove, as she has ever done, capable of meeting any emergency, and will not disgrace the position assigned her by treating the organization as one designed for private ends instead of the public good.

(From the New Castle Gazette and Democrat.)

For a number of years past the managers of the party have been Philadelphia wire pullers and tricksters, whose greatest aim and effort was to bleed the candidates or ride into office themselves, at the party expense.

Last year, after the election, we called attention to this same matter, when the defeat of Packer was announced. He was defeated by the treachery of these Philadelphia vampires, who pretended to be his friends and who put by the claims of General Cass, and had Packer nominated. Had Cass been nominated, he would have been elected Governor, but as the Eastern majority ruled in the nomination convention, the western Democracy assented and stood by the nominating in solid array; and had the east done as well by their own choice, Packer would now be Governor. But this it failed to do, and in its style of conducting the campaign, balked the honest, herculean efforts of the West. Not only once has this been done, but it was done previously, and is still in continuance.

Look at the elections this fall. The gains in Congressmen are principally in the western part of the State. Honest and wide awake journals accord the banner to the western Democracy. One of our cotemporaries in speaking of the last election says: "We feel proud of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania. It is of the vital kind. It don't go to sleep; it meets the shock of battle defiantly, and meets it too, to gain victory in the end."

The Democracy must look West of the Alleghenies for its power in the future. The East has been tried and found wanting. For lazy, fossilized Democrats commend us to some portions of the Eastern districts of Pennsylvania. The West has proven her devotion to the party by supporting candidates of Eastern choice. By splendid organization, she has shown that she is capable of controlling herself. The magnificent victories of this fall prove it. Now she demands that in a State election, she may have control of party affairs. Let Philadelphia rid itself, if it can, of its corrupt politicians, and manage itself, but do not let its mismanagement work to the detriment of the party in other parts of the State. The politicians of both parties in that city are notoriously corrupt. Let them fight their own battles. We ask that the headquarters of the Democracy be removed to Pittsburgh or some central point, where the true interests of the party will be zealously guarded, and the common effect will be to elect the party ticket and place the noble Democracy in power, instead of personal aggrandizement.

THE recent election in South Carolina was an unmitigated farce. The boxes were under the control of negro militia, and negro boys of all ages says the Charleston *Courier*, were permitted to vote, and as often as they pleased. Thousands of respectable white men would take no part in the balloting for the reason that they knew it would not be an honest election. The boxes are secretly held three days after the election, in which time half the ballots can be changed, if necessary, and then they are handed over to another set of men to be counted. The papers say that their carpet-bag Governor, SCOTT, might as well have saved the trouble of an election, and announced his favorite chosen. Negroes in the South and "marines" in the North, are the main stays of the Radical party. They obtained power by force; they are attempting to hold it by uniting force and fraud.

THE greatest difficulty now experienced by the Louisiana planters seems to be in procuring hands. The New Orleans *Times* says, "there never was a more favorable season, never more cotton ready to be picked, and never more trouble to induce the negroes to turn out and gather the fleecy wealth." A cotton factor who recently returned to the Crescent City from Arkansas, reports that the fields in every direction have the appearance of the Northern prairies after a heavy fall of snow. The reluctance of the hands to turn out and pick is ascribed to the low price of cotton. They have generally got in debt to the extent of their shares in the crop, and imagine that any further labor on their part will be for the benefit of their creditors.

AN unusually large list of marine losses is reported for October. The record comprises seventy-two vessels of all classes and various nationalities, including ten steamers, seven ships, seven barks, fourteen brigs and thirty-four schooners, and is more than twice the average of monthly losses since January. The pecuniary damage of these disasters for October amounts to $3 505,800—a fact which denotes more forcibly than words can tell the extreme severity of the gales which during the month, raged in so many quarters of the globe. For the ten months beginning with January, 1870, and ending with October, the entire loss in vessels is three hundred and forty-eight, and in property value, $15,132 700.

THE Springfield (Mass) *Republican*, a Radical paper, is subject to fits of spasmodic candor, during which it is liable to blurt out unpalatable truths in the bluntest sort of way. As witness the following comments on the result of the West Virginia elections:

The illiberal, proscriptive course pursued by the Republicans of the State ever since the war closed, puts them in the position of both deserving and inviting defeat; and in the present position of parties the gain of three Democrats in Congress is more a matter of congratulation than would be the increase of the Republican majority by that number. The good that is in the dominant party can only be brought out by the discipline of adversity, and there are other States than West Virginia where an occasional defeat would have the happiest effect upon it.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, has been so "worked up" over the expulsion of Secretary COX from the Cabinet that his feelings have found vent in a lecture, on "Our National Folly, the Civil Service," which he delivered at Association Hall, New York, on Tuesday evening. He denounced the present system as corrupt and fatal to the best interests of the nation. He advocated the system of all appointments to office in the civil service being determined by capability, proved by examination; that no man's political opinions should effect his appointment to or tenure of office.

BROTHER NEIMAN, of the Easton *Sentinel*, is still agitating a "new deal for the Democracy." He thus compliments the party in the western part of the State:

Let the West, where the management in the late campaign was so successful, demand that the great interests of the Democracy shall, at least for the present, be entrusted to it. Where the leaders are pure and they have both the capacity and the will to lead the masses of the party to triumph. Let them lead in the next contest, and there will be no fear of the result.

"BRICK" POMEROY has written a letter to the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in which he returns thanks (?) for the remarks recently made by that paper in regard to his "exit." He is severe on the *World*, and says he went to New York to establish a Democratic newspaper, which he did from first to last.

CARL SCHURZ writes from Missouri that the BROWN (bolter's ticket) will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and that a revenue reformer will be elected to Congress from every district in the State. It is thought that the organization of the next House will turn on the revenue reform.

CONSIDERING the manner in which voting is done in the South under the administration management, is not the pretended anxiety of the Radicals about an honest vote in New York worse than ridiculous?

COX not only refused to dine with ULYSSES, but neglected to bid the dear President good bye when he left Washington.

HORACE GREELEY wants to be thrashed again. He has accepted the Radical nomination for Congress in one of the New York city districts.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

BY KATHARINE ANNIE MATTERW.

At her window.
At her window looking o'er the bay,
Sitteth Nellie,
Sitteth Nellie, sewing all the day;
Such a merry girl was she,
Full of beauty, full of glee,
Twenty years ago.

Bright-eyed Nellie,
At her window looking o'er the bay,
Saw approaching
Stalwart Owen, on a sunny day.
When the bloom was on the tree,
When the breeze was blowing free,
Twenty years ago.

Sweet-voiced Nellie
Gave him welcome in her winning way.
And brave Owen
Stole fair Nellie's heart away;
That sweet face was all a-glow
When he said he loved her so,
Twenty years ago.

Dark-haired Nellie
Looked at day-break o'er the tossing sea,
Prayed in whispers,
"Father! send my Owen safely back to me!"
Round the dang'rous rocky head,
Northward-bound, a schooner sped,
Twenty years ago.

Silent, lonesome,
Sitteth Nellie, sewing all the day;
Wind and billows
Bear her Owen far, so far away;
Other wooers came to ask for Nellie's hand,
Nellie whispered "No," and pointed to the strand,
Twenty years ago.

Then came winter,
And the waves rose mountain high;
And poor Nellie,
Sitting there, could only gaze and cry;
Every sail returning did she see,
Every time she murmured, "'Tis not he!"
Twenty years ago.

Twenty summers
Shed their fragrance o'er Nellie's head;
Twenty winters
Heaped their snows upon the violet's bed;
Still with dim eyes, now that hope is o'er,
Sitteth Nellie sewing, as she sat before,
Twenty years ago.

Last May morning.
Nellie at her window sat no more.
And the neighbors
Came and knocked at Nellie's cottage door;
No one answered, in they went in haste,
Nellie welcomed rest, her grief was past;
Peacefully and lonely Nellie breathed her last.

LAMENT OF THE SOROSIS.

A PARODY—A LA HAMLET,

BY "OUR JEEMS."

To vote, or not to vote, that is the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler to forego the suffrage,
And bear the arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against our sex's troubles,
And, by opposing, end them? To live,—to wed,—
No more; and by a marriage say we end
The heartache, only to nurse the little ills
Women are heir to:—'tis a consummation
Not for Joseph, if the Court herself doth know;
And that she doth is most indubitable.
To vote,—to act, perchance, a farce; ay,
There's the rub; for by this act what fights may come,
When we have shuffled off our crinoline?
This makes us pause; this too, is the respect
That makes calamity of woman's suffrage:
For who would bear the kicks and cuffs of men,
The oppressor's fists, our lord's contumely,
Assault and battery, and the law's delay,
The insolence of bummers, and the spurns
That patient women from rough loafers take,
When, to avoid it, she could stay at home
And use her bodkin? Who would muskets bear,
Or groan or sweat under a mechanic's life,
But for the pleasure of *Emancipation*—
The rich Golconda, from whose gaping jaw,
The flesh pots yawn in tantalizing plenty?
But there's the after claps!! This puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to the horrid inexpressibles.
Thus cowardice makes babies of us all:
And thus our petted suffrage resolutions
Are sickled over with the pale cast of fear!!
And enterprises of glorious ballot stuffing
Muse fade alas! because our suff'ring sex
Dare not imbibe the soul-inspiring rye
To give us vim and action.

FOR THE LADIES.

THE STORY OF AN OLD MAID.

I know the story of her life,
Too sad and yet too common;
She might have been ere now a wife—
An honored happy woman:
But though she loved him well, her heart
Was faithful to another;
She broke those later ties apart
Because she loved her mother.

He turned away with angry words,
And sadly wounded feeling,
Doubting the love which was above
All power of words revealing;
He went where wealth with haughty hand
Her golden standard carried:
And 'mid that fair and youthful band
He chose afresh, and married.

It must have been a heavy load
She had, with none to guide her,
Along a seeming endless road,
With no young heart beside her.
She turn'd and left behind her there,
Youth's dream and youthful beauty;
Henceforth she said her feet must tread
The higher path of duty.

She lived, and lived a noble life
Of daily cares and trials—
Of peaceful calm in toil and strife,
Of voiceless self-denials.
So lives she on this side the stream:
But when she gains the other,
Shall not her crown more brightly beam
Because she loved her mother?

Important Sewing Machine Decision.

A Washington telegram of the 2d says: The decision in the matter of the application of Isaac M. Singer for the extension of letters patent for improvement in Sewing Machines, granted to him November 4, 1858, which has been kept secret by the commissioner of patents for several days, was officially promulgated to-day, and is a refusal to grant the extension as prayed for. The refusal of this patent, however, which expires on Friday next, does not make the use of what is known of the Singer improvement unreservedly available to the public, for the reason that that improvement is contained in and protected by other patents which have several years to run. The value of the decision is found in the fact that it probably foreshadows the decisions to be made in the case of the other patents expiring in 1876 and 1877. Two millions of dollars of *protection* will thus be taken off the manufacture of machines using the Singer improvement, and a reduction in the price of all kinds of sewing machines will be effected, amounting to at least fifteen dollars in each instance.

Four Thousand Lives Lost.

The following interesting particulars are taken from Messrs. Major & Smith's (Shanghai) Circular of 6th of September:

The chief feature of interest during the last fortnight has been the unexpected rising of the Yangtse to a higher level than has been experienced since 1848 and 1849. The water is now nearly two feet higher than the flood of last year, but still six feet less than 1849 and three feet less than 1848. In those years the Hunan, Honan, and Szechuen waters arrived at their full force simultaneously with a continuous series of local heavy rains. This year the floods have been entirely owing to the effect of Szechuen waters, which commenced passing I-chang in its intensity on the 6th of July, causing the destruction of a vast quantity of property and three or four thousand people. This year the effect of the flood, as felt locally, will be about as disastrous as last summer's.

READING FOR THE WOMEN.

Sensible Talk on Various Subjects.

(Dr. White in Good Health.)

WAISTS.

The waists with bands over the shoulders and buttons for the attachment of the skirts which some ladies wear are a very useful means of support and when properly made and fitted to the form they do much toward taking the weight of the skirts off the waist, and their use is to be strongly recommended; a single waist can be made so as to support all the skirts but that of the dress, and this should be so loose as to be supported by its own waist. Of course if the under waist is made so tight at the bottom as to closely compress the abdomen it will be quite useless for the purpose designed. Woman's taste and ingenuity can devise plans for making them so neatly that they will add to, rather than detract from, the appearance of the form. Those waists were much more generally worn formerly than now, and it is a pity that they were ever discarded, as their continued use would have prevented much injury to the health of women.

THE CORSETS.

This question of appearance brings us at once to the consideration of the corsets, for it is undeniable that these articles of dress are now worn mainly for appearance sake. When and by whom they were devised no one knows. It is said they were first introduced as a means of punishing refractory wives, by lacing the ladies up in them in the days when the husband's will was absolute, and woman's rights were unknown. If this is true, woman, with her usual skill, has converted the weapons employed against her to her own use. For every other article of female attire we can find some model, either in nature or art, however far fetched the comparison may be, but the most lively imagination can trace no resemblance between the corset and its use and anything else in creation, except in the form of the wasp, or in some of the ancient statues of Pallas, where she is presented wearing a breastplate of scales, the shape of which somewhat resembles the modern corset; but the learned and warlike goddess wore this for defense, not for the production of a small waist; and, indeed, had she secured this great desideratum of modern times, she would probably have been safe from the solicitation of Vulcan, for with the Ancients—gods as well as men—the wasp-like waist of today would have been considered a deformity.

HOW CORSETS SHOULD BE WORN.

That corsets are always injurious I have not stated, for there are cases in which, when they are properly molded and fitted to the form, they may be of great comfort and benefit to the wearer, such as cases of weakness or deformity; but the moment you lace it so tight as to compress the chest and abdomen, it ceases to be of benefit, and is productive of injury. A corset might be constructed, nicely fitted to the form, molded at the top so as to receive and support the breasts when necessary, and the lower portion so shaped as to rest on the hips—not the waist—an elastic strap should pass over the shoulders, and be made adjustable to different lengths by buttons of buckles. Some means of attachment for the skirts might be devised that would suspend them from the corsets, by buttons or otherwise, and yet allow their wight to be suspended mainly from the shoulders by reason of the straps passing over them. These straps should support the corset, and prevent it pressing too heavy on the hips; and if the corset is properly fitted to the hips, these will easily support what little weight comes on them. Remember there is a distinction between the waist and the hips, and that the corset is to be so constructed that the weight of the skirts shall fall mainly on the shoulders. When women will wear corsets, some improvement of this kind can be easily devised by the *modiste*, and a single trial will be all that is necessary to convince any one of their superiority over the old style.

"COTTON."

Ladies generally are anxious for a full, graceful development of the "bust," an appearance which adds much to the beauty of a woman; yet many of them (ignorantly of course) adopt means which prevent the very effect they desire to secure, by allowing the pressure of tight corsets and thick cotton pads on the delicate organs which mainly give it form, while it should be left free and unrestrained, that it may attain to all the beauty and grace which naturally belongs to it. Where those artificial abominations will be used, let some of the light, elastic, gauze material now being introduced, be used, in preference to the old fashioned pile of cotton; but the best of them are likely to do harm. As for their deceiving the other sex (for which purpose they are usually worn), I am pretty sure that they often fail of their intention, for men are not as verdant in such matters as women pay them the compliment of believing they are.

OPEN NECK DRESSES.

One of the most glaring faults noticeable in the style of dress of women, in vogue just now, is the open neck dress and sacque of the past season or two, which I learn is to be the fashion again next season; thus compelling women foolish enough to adopt it, to expose the chest to the inclemencies of the weather, at the season men protect it by additional clothing and chest protectors. The bad results of this style of dress were seen in the large number of pulmonary complaints in women, which received the attention of physicians during the past season. Women should be warned in time, and remember that it is only a short step from "a slight cold" to a merciless disease, which will cause them to regret their foolishness when too late.

GARTERS AND BOOTS.

It is no unjust slander on the women of our country, to say that their lower limbs are wanting in the beauty of those women of most other nations. The causes of this are various. Want of exercise—for a part that is not used decreases in size—light, small boots, which prevent the free movement of the muscles, and cause a dread of setting the foot down squarely, so that their walk degenerates into more of a frightened, mincing style, than is necessary. These causes are pretty well known; but there is another prolific source of unshapely limbs, viz: tight garters. Every woman is familiar with the vivid red mark on the skin left by the garter, after being worn in the usual manner even for a short time. Now garters never should be worn so tight. The stocking should be long enough to come so far up on the limb as to be easily secured, without excessive pressure; or the "stocking-supporter," now being adopted pretty extensively, should be used. The worst result produced by tight ligatures is the affection called "varicose veins," in which the veins enlarge, assume a knotted appearance like a coiled snake, and sometimes burst, disfiguring the limb for life. This is often produced by the obstruction to the free passage of the blood through the veins, from the tight ligature around the limb. The boot now in fashion, with small heel near the centre, is very badly devised for anything but an instrument of torture, for a woman cannot stand erect in them without throwing her body forward to balance herself. Men find their boot heels of two or three inches in diameter little enough for comfort, yet women wear those funny little heels of one-half inch, and pretend they are "so nice." That they are very *piquant* in appearance is quite true, but their advantage ceases there, and is more than compensated by the overstrained ankles and deformed feet they cause.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTTERY.

History of the Enterprise—The Drawings on Monday—New York Wins the Capital Prize of $100,000 in Gold.

The Mercantile Library Gift Concert of San Francisco was authorized by the California Legislature last February, and tickets were sold, at first, at $5 each, in gold, or $6 in currency. The number issued was 200,000, and the amount of the prizes $500,000 in gold, the prizes ranging from $100,000 to $100 each, 628 in number. The proceeds of the lottery are to be devoted to the paying of the indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association. The enterprise has had varying prospects of success, at one time a suit for an injunction against its continuance, on the ground that it was immoral, having been brought, and the drawing having been once postponed from September 1 to October 31, because only half the tickets were sold. The Bank of California, has, however, acted as Treasurer of the affair, and it was believed that there would be at least no dishonesty nor trick about it; and in consequence the sale of tickets during the past two months has been rapid. A San Francisco firm took the contract of advertising and selling the tickets and paying all the incidental expenses of the lottery, and were to receive therefor $125,000—which if all the tickets were sold, would leave $375,000 for the benefit of the Library Association. Since the 15th ult. the price of tickets both here and at San Francisco has been gradually raised by speculators. In San Francisco they were sold, it is stated, at as high as $10 in gold each. Here, the latest quotations were $25 in currency each, and a large number of fifths were sold at from $3 to $5 each.

Very elaborate arrangements were made to insure perfect fairness in the drawings, $500 having been offered as a premium for the best model of an apparatus for that purpose. Fifteen different models were submitted to a board of master mechanics. The two wheels adopted for the drawings were very ingenious contrivances, being so arranged as to turn in every conceivable way, thoroughly mixing the tickets, and at the same time were so fitted with glass that the spectators could see the tickets all the time. All the tickets having been sold, the Library Association will realize, against the protests of the more thoughtful and considerate members, $375,000.

In the pavillion at San Francisco in which the drawing took place, at least 10,000 people were congregated on Monday evening, and the streets in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices were crowded. A hundred or more prominent citizens occupied places upon the stand, and the drawings were conducted quietly and rapidly, occupying several hours.

The holder of ticket No. 154,077, and winner of the capital prize, $100,000, was Mr. Theodore Hellman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers, of New York, San Francisco, and other cities. Mr. Hellman represents the firm at New Orleans. He is 26 years of age, unmarried, and the brother-in-law of J. Seligman, the senior member of the firm. Upon the announcement of his good fortune, by telegraph, in Wall street, yesterday, the Messrs. Seligman's office was thronged with friends who came to congratulate Mr. Hellman. Upon learning that he had the lucky number, he telegraphed to a friend in San Francisco simply the motto of the Golden State—"Eureka." The wife of Dan Bryant, the minstrel, drew $14,000. G. D. Roberts, a mining speculator, drew the $50,000 homestead. A large portion of the remaining prizes were drawn by persons on the Atlantic side. Entire satisfaction has been expressed on all sides with the fairness of the drawing.

Mr. W. R. Neilson of Jersey City drew a prize of $11,000.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mark Twain's Nag.

I have a horse by the name of Jerico. He is a mare. I have seen remarkable horses before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that would shy, and this fills the bill. I had an idea that shying indicated spirit. If it is correct, I have the most spirited horse on earth. He shies at everything he comes to with the utmost partiality. He appears to have a mortal dread of telegraph poles especially; and it is fortunate that these poles are on both sides of the road, because, as it is now, I never fall off twice in succession on the same side. If I fell on the same side always it would get monotonous after awhile. The creature shied at everything he has seen to-day except a hay stack. He walked up to that with a recklessness and intrepidity that was astonishing.

And it would fill any one with admiration to see how he preserved his self-possession in the presence of a barley sack. This dare devil bravery will be the death of this horse some day. He is not particularly fast, but I think he will get me through the Holy Land. He has only one fault. His tail has been chopped off, or else he has set down on it too hard some time or other, and has to fight flies with his heels. This is all very well, but when he tries to kick a fly off the top of his head with his hind foot, it is too much of a variety. He is going to get himself into trouble that way some day. He reaches around and bites my legs, too. I do not care particularly about this, only I do not like too see a horse too sociable.

India Rubber Carpets.

Dr. Jones, of Mobile, in the year 1834, in a letter to Prof. Silliman, said: Having some India rubber varnish left, which was prepared for another purpose, the thought occurred to me of trying it as a covering to a carpet after the following manner: A piece of canvas was stretched and covered with a thin coat of glue (a fine canvas will probably answer best), over this was laid a sheet or two of common brown paper, or newspaper, then another coat of glue was added, over which was laid a pattern of wall-paper with rich figures. After the body of the carpet was thus prepared, a very thin touch of glue was carried over the face of the paper, to prevent the India rubber varnish from tarnishing the beautiful colors of the paper. After this was dried, one or two coats (as may be desired) of the India rubber varnish were applied, which, when dried, formed a surface as smooth as glass, through which the variegated colors of the paper appeared with undiminished, if not increased lustre. This carpet is quite durable, and is impenetrable to water or grease of any description. When solid, it may be washed like a smooth piece of marble or wood. If silver or gold leaf forms the last coat, instead of papering, and the varnish is then applied, nothing can exceed the splendid richness of the carpet, which gives the floor the appearance of being burnished with gold or silver. A neat carpet on this plan will cost (when made of gold papering) about thirty-seven and a half cents a yard. When covered with the gold or silver leaf, the cost will be about one dollar, or one dollar and fifty cents a yard.

PRECIOUS STONES.

Diamonds, Sapphires and Rubies—Opals and Pearls—Something of their History—Owners of Fine Gems etc.

From an interesting article in the N. Y. Evening Post we clip the following:

THE ZODIACAL STONES.

A particular stone was supposed to be sacred to each month, and they are called Zodiac stones. These were set together in an ornament called an amulet, so as to be sure to have the one corresponding to the particular sign or month of the year. The order is as follows:

January	Aquarius	Jacinth, or Garnet.
February	Pisces	Amethyst.
March	Aries	Bloodstone.
April	Taurus	Sapphire.
May	Gemini	Agate.
June	Cancer	Emerald.
July	Leo	Onyx.
August	Virgo	Cornelian.
September	Libra	Chrysolite.
October	Scorpio	Aquamarine.
November	Sagittarius	Topaz.
December	Capricorn	Ruby.

THE APOSTOLIC GEMS.

Certain stones were also supposed to symbolize the Twelve Apostles:

Peter is represented by the		Jasper.
Andrew	"	Sapphire.
James	"	Chalcedony.
John	"	Emerald.
Philip	"	Sard-nyx.
Bartholomew	"	Cornelian.
Matthew	"	Chrysolite.
Thomas	"	Beryl.
Thaddeus	"	Chrysoprase.
James the Less	"	Topaz.
Simeon	"	Jacinth.
Matthias	"	Amethyst.

PEARLS, ANCIENT AND MODERN—THEIR OWNERS.

The pearl is placed by Pliny as next to the diamond in value. The ancient Persians, Egyptians and Babylonians held it in great esteem. When Pompey conquored Mithridates he found in his treasury, besides several crowns of this material, a portrait of that king, consisting of pearls in Mosaic. The story of Cleopatra's pearls is too well known to require repetition. At the present time the finest pearls are chiefly found in the Red Sea, off Ceylon, in the Indian and Pacific oceans in the Arabian Gulf. A few have been found in the fresh water streams of Canada, New Jersey, and other parts of the country. Some years ago one was bought by Tiffany & Co. for $1,100. After selling it for $1,400 they repurchased it, sent it to Europe, and sold it for $2,300. It is now the property of the Princess Clothilde. The history of remarkable pearls is almost as well known as that of diamonds. The finest at present in existence is called "La Peregrina." It was sold to Philip IV. of Spain, in 1625, and is now owned by the Russian Princess Youssoppoff. It is valued at $500,000. The Shah of Persia has one valued at $300,000, and the Imaum of Muscat owns one for which he has refused $150,000. Queen Victoria and Eugenie have necklaces of pearl worth $100,000 each; that of the latter is one of the finest known. The Marquis of Abercorn has a drop-pearl of great size.

We have, within a few days past, seen at Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s fine pearls that were found in Canada. They are of remarkable size and brilliancy, the largest weighing sixty-three grains, or, to make the size popularly understood, about five-eights of an inch in diameter—the size of a boy's marble; the smallest weighing fifty-four and a half grains, but not much less in size. They were valued at $10,000. Pearls are as highly prized in the United States as in Europe, and are much used, with diamonds, as wedding presents; whereas formerly diamonds only were "the thing." A few pearls, some of them equal to the very finest of India, have been found in the Miami river, Ohio.

THE OPAL—ROMAN LEGEND—ITS SCARCITY AND VALUE.

The opal is one of the most beautiful of gems and one of the most difficult to imitate. When held between the eye and the light it appears of a pale-milky-reddish-blue but when seen by reflected light it displays all the colors of the rainbow—in fact, all the colors of the most beautiful gems are here reflected in one. It is related that a Roman Senator, Nonnius, was sent into exile by Marcus Antonius, because he refused to give up an opal. The stone valued at 20,000 sesterces, or $850,000, was one of the size of a filbert, and set in a ring. Rather than part with it Nonnius submitted to exile, carrying the stone with him. Among the French crown jewels are two wonderful opals; one is set in the imperial cloak. The finest known is in the museum at Vienna. It is of immense size and extraordinary beauty. $250,000 has been offered and refused for it.

THE EMERALD AND SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

The emerald, which is produced in considerable quantities in Brazil and New Granada, where the mines are let by the government for forty thousand dollars per annum, was known in the most remote ages. It is the fourth of the gems mentioned in the Bible, as worn in the breastplate of the High Priest; and in Ezekiel, chap. xxvii., is mentioned in the following manner: "Syria was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of wares of thy making; they occupied thy fairs with emerald, purple and broidered work, fine linen agate and coral." The emerald is so rarely found perfect that the saying, "an emerald without a flaw," has passed into a proverb. It ranks next in value to the ruby, and on account of the pleasing effect it has both by day and gaslight, is a very favorite gem. Latterly it has greatly increased in value. Dhuleep Singh possesses one about three inches long, two inches wide and half an inch thick.

OWNERS OF FINE GEMS.

Among New Yorkers, Mr. Belmont is known to have a fine collection of gems. Mr. Leonard W. Jerome is understood to possess the most beautiful diamond necklace yet seen in this country. Mrs. James Gordon Bennett has a diamond necklace of great value. Mr. John T. Johnston has a fine collection of rare cameos and intagho antques. Mr. W. T. Blodgett possesses several rare pieces of artistic jewelry, and Mr. S. L. M. Barlow is known to have fine cameos, antiques and beautiful jewels.

The largest single stone set in a ring in New York is owned by Judge Barnard. Mrs. R. L. Stuart possesses many fine diamonds, and the largest and purest opal in this country. Very large and fine diamonds are also possessed by Mr. Barreda, Governor Morgan, Francis Skiddy, Lorillard Spencer, Charles A. Lambard, John Hoey, W. H. Travers, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. C. P. Fischer, Paran Stevens, Mr. Schermerhorn, Mr. Coster, W. B. Dinsmore, J. H. Ingersoll, H. N. Smith, E. N. Beach, A. J. Garvey, etc., etc.

In 1859 Tiffany & Co., received an order for the largest diamond that had up to that time been brought to this country. Its value was $12,000.

The most valuable diamond found in the United States was picked up by a workman at Manchester, Virginia, on the banks of the James River, opposite Richmond, in 1856. In its rough state it weighed 23.7 carats; after cutting, 12 carats, but it was not very brilliant. A stone weighing 4 carats was found some time since in Kentucky, and was sold by the finder for a quart of whiskey. It was sent to London, cut down to 2 carats, and sold for £70.

CROWN DIAMONDS.

The crown of England contains 1,700 diamonds, and is valued at $500,000.

The crown of Peter contains 887 diamonds.

The crown of Ivan contains 841 diamonds.

The Imperial crown of Russia contains 2,500 diamonds.

The crown of France contains 5,352 diamonds.

Among dealers and connoisseurs it is understood that the finest collection, as a whole, is that of the Emperor of Russia.

At the present time the larger yield of diamonds is from the mines of Brazil; though for the last twenty years few have been found notable for size and brilliancy. An "old mine" in lia stone is the diamond dealers' delight, and always commands a fancy price.

THE HISTORICAL DIAMONDS OF THE WORLD, AND THEIR PRESENT OWNERS.

The leading historical diamonds of the world are at present understood to rank as follows:

1. The Orloff diamond, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, weighing 194¼ carats. This diamond is supposed to have formed one of the eyes of an idol in a Brahmin temple. It was stolen by a Frenchman, who sold it in Malabar for £2,800. In 1774, Schaffras, the purchaser, sold it to the Empress Catherine II. for 450,000 roubles, a pension of 20,000 roubles, and a patent of nobility. It is now placed in the Russian Imperial sceptre.

2. The diamond belonging to the duke of Tuscany, 139 carats.

3. The Regent, or Pitt diamond, brought from India by Governor Pitt (grandfather of William Pitt) in 1817, and sold to the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, for $675,000. Pitt had purchased this stone of a Hindoo merchant, and published a pamphlet to clear himself from the reports of having stolen it. Pope, in "The Man of Ross," mentions it:

"Asleep and naked as the Indian lay,
An honest factor stole the gem away."

The Emperor Napoleon I. wore it in the pommel of his sword. By many this is esteemed the finest and most perfect diamond known. The price paid for the Pitt diamond, by the Regent, is much the largest ever paid for a gem. The cutting of it to its present shape occupied two years. (The fragments cut off in the shaping were valued at £3,000 or £4,000, thus nearly paying for the cutting.) It was occasionally worn by Louis Napoleon on occasions of high ceremony.

4. The Star of the South, found in 1853, 125 carats, owned by Mr. Coster of Amsterdam.

5. The Koh-i-noor, belonging to the crown of England. Its history is known since 1526. After the capture of Lahore, in 1849, it fell into the hands of the British troops' who presented it to Queen Victoria on the 3d of July, 1850. It weighs 105 carats. Before being recut it weighed 186 carats.

6. The King of Portugal diamond, 138½ carats, which many deem the finest of all.

7. The Hope Diamond, 44½ carats, is of a most brilliant sapphire-blue color, and is unique of its kind. It is the most important and beautiful blue diamond in existence.

8. The Pasha of Egypt diamond, 40 carats.

9. The Piggot diamond, worth $150,000.

10. The Sancy diamond, belonging to France, 53½ carats. Its history is known for three hundred years. James II. of England sold it to Louis XIV. of France, for $125,000. After the French revolution it was bought by Napoleon I. who sold it to Prince Paul Demidoff.

11. The Florentine Brilliant, 139½ carats, belongs to the Emperor of Austria. After passing through various hands it came into the possession of Pope Julius II., who gave it to the then Emperor of Austria.

—The anvil chorus, with hammers and anvils, was recently played at Bangor, Me. At the concert a small piece of steel broke from one of the new hammers used in beating the accompaniment, and flew out into the audience, striking a lady who sat near the stage just under the eye, producing a painful wound. Had the piece struck an inch higher, it would have injured and very likely destroyed the eye itself.

—The New York Express say that the fashionable churches are beginning to be active with wedding ceremony rehearsals. It is now an established rule for wedding principals to rehearse the entire ceremony (positions, procession, posture, bow and carriage), until all are perfect in every essential point. Last season the rehearsals were numerous, but did not include all weddings. This season we believe everybody about to be married, who is anybody, will go through the rehearsal business.

—A wealthy hypochondriac of New Orleans, who believed that his earthly house was as brittle as glass, and that he ran in consent danger of breaking it, was completely cured of the conceit, a few day's since, by the kindness of two medical students, who followed him about from place to place, and when questioned as to their motives stated that they were waiting for him to "break himself," so that they might have a chance to pick up the pieces for dissection.

—A singular case of insanity has occurred at Lawrence, Mass. Mr. C. T. Chamberlain, a highly respectable man, experienced an irresistible desire to kill his children, and every morning he was accustomed to count them to make sure that he had not dispatched one or more of them during the night. But Mr. Chamberlain was sane enough to know that he ought to be restrained of his liberty, and accordingly, at his own request, he has been conducted to the Worcester Asylum.

—A negro in Franklin county, Va., on Monday of last week stripped his niece aged fifteen months held her over the fire till she was so severely burned that she died that day. The child was an orphan which the fiend's wife had taken to raise, contrary to his wishes, and while she was absent he disposed of it in the manner mentioned. He was arrested, but escaped, and at last accounts had not been caught.

—Gambetta's famous balloon voyage seems to have been as perilous as it was romantic; the bullets of the enemy reached them, and a piece of a projectile struck the Minister on the head. By aid of some peasants the party were able to cast anchor in a wood, and to reach the ground, assisting themselves by the branches of a chestnut tree. The Prussians were almost instantly on the track of the carriage so that the Frenchman hurried on to Amiens.

—Two ladies were talking about the sparrows, and their usefulness in ridding the city of the canker worms which used to be such a nuisance. One said that the noisy chirping of the sparrows, early in the morning, when she wanted to sleep, was as great an evil as the worms; the other disagreed. Just then a gentleman came in, and was appealed to: "Mr. A. which do you think the worst, sparrows or worms?" He immediately answered, "I don't know; I never had sparrows."

VARIETIES.

—Mrs. Emily Stalker has been ordained in the Iowa ministry.

—In Scranton deacons are expelled from church for saying "by thunder."

—The crop of "General Lee's coachmen" at the south is likely to be large.

—All Boston is humming a new song called "Let Me Be."

—The social question in Washington just now is, "Can a Cabinet officer live on his salary?"

—At Worcester, Massachusetts, infant parties for babies of one year old are quite fashionable.

—Miss Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock Light, was married a few days since to Mr. William H. Wilson, of Black Rock Conn.

—A Maryland farmer refused the use of his horse for a funeral, and the indignant friends of the deceased tarred and feathered him.

—A vessel in the British channel lately picked up a live pig seven miles at sea disproving the popular idea that a pig can not swim.

—A mouse walking across Wall street on a telegraph wire was sufficient to attract a crowd of brokers lately, who cheered the plucky little Blondin.

—The Brady House of Harrisburg, has been purchased by ex-State Treasurer Kemble, of Philadelphia, and leased by ex-Speaker Davis and General Selfridge.

—The Marie Antoinette slipper, high heel, square toe and jewelled buckle, is a great favorite. The paths of fashionable life will be more "slippery" now than ever.

—A boy has been locked up in the Troy jail for stealing an umbrella valued at 80 cents. This item is important, inasmuch as it establishes the fact that it is a crime to steal an umbrella.

—At the dedication of the Methodist church in Girard, Erie county, the other day, $15,190 were subscribed to pay off the debt of the church. Dan Rice put his name down for $1,000.

—A young man was found drowned at New Orleans. The papers do not give his name "for fear of shocking the sensibilities of his parents, who are absent from the city.

—A wealthy old miser recently starved himself to death at Chicago. He had lived for years on rotten fruit, decayed vegetables, putrid meat, and stale bread. His death finally resulted from strangulation and gangrene of the intestines.

—A Scottish noblemen one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. ——; your office is as hot as an oven." "So it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here I make my bread."

—Two young hopefuls hurled stones at the costly stained-glass windows of the Presbyterian church in South Bend, Ind., damaging them $150. A few days ago the Episcopal church was served likewise. One youngster now confesses that he has broken 1,000 panes of glass during the season.

—An officer of an insurance company in Indiana received the following from an agent the other day: "You are aware that I have not done anything as yet in the insurance business in my place. The reason is the difficulty in my family; my wife has left me, and I have been *disorganized* ever since.

—Two young clerks in New Haven, blessed, unlike most clerks, with but little to do, got into a discussion the other day as to their relative physical ability to labor, and ended it by a trial at street cleaning with hoes. They attracted such a crowd that the police interfered and ended their harmless sport.

—A notification has been issued by the municipal authorities of Jeddo to the effect that all children between the ages of eight and fifteen must attend the government schools that have now been established for their benefit. There are six such schools in different parts of the city, and if these are found inadequate to the requirements others will be opened.

—A gentleman of San Francisco, who has been and is identified with the forwarding of Chinese laborers to the southern states, says that the total number of Chinamen sent across the continent is now about 2,000. They are engaged in railroad work and on rice and cotton plantations, the wages being $26 to $30 per month, gold, boarding themselves, or $16 to $18, receiving rations.

—A few days ago a young man named Ward sustained accidental injuries which resulted in death. His funeral was attended by his mother, Mrs. Ellen Ward, of 79 North Fifth street, Williamsburg, who exhibited the most intense grief throughout. Immediately after his burial his mother sank lifeless in the room from which his corpse had been removed.

—Not long since, while a Mississippi steamboat was taking on some live stock among the lot was one large gray mule that refused to walk the staging. The mate sang out to a roustabout to "twist his tail, and he'd come." A Coroner's jury have decided that the man came to his death "by obeying orders."

—A love-stricken youth of Muscatine, Iowa, recently asked the object of his affections to elope with him. The young lady consented to do so on condition that he should pay her debt, which amounted to a considerable sum. He gave her the money, but she failed to come to time at the hour appointed for starting, and the poor fellow is now very miserable indeed.

—The Reformed Order of Odd-Women is the title of a society in England, which is described as a sort of cross between a burial society and a convivial club, where every woman is required to enliven the meeting with her wit and defray expenses with her money; but any sister who swears, sings an improper song, or offers an improper toast, or appears drunk, shall be fined and otherwise punished.

—The Rochester Chronicle says: "It is told us, on good authority, that Christopher Bush, who lives a mile and a half from Parma Centre, has not tasted food in thirty-seven days! Mr. Bush is eighty-four years of age, and is subject to fits of derangement. Thirty-seven days ago he refused to eat, and all efforts to persuade him to take any kind of food are unavailing. For the first few days after he commenced his remarkable fast he drank water occasionally, but for the past fourteen days or more he has refused to drink."

—The best that can be done for illegitimate and abandoned infants, the Medical Gazette thinks, will ultimately be found in the adoption of the "cottage-system;" in the abandonment of large asylums and hospitals, and the erection, in their stead, of numerous small and inexpensive structures—little sanitary villages, so to speak—in the pure air beyond the city limits. The Cottage hospital at Ventnor, England, has been found to work admirably in the case of sick adults, and a similar plan for the rearing of infants, and such careful management as that of the Nursery and Child's hospital, would incalculably reduce the death rate among the little ones taken in charge.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
345 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1870.

GENERAL LONGSTREET cast his first vote for the Republican ticket, in New Orleans on Monday. We presume he may be considered reconstructed.

GRANT's military campaign in New York and other States appears to have had the effect of bringing out the Democratic vote. We shall soon hear the Republican press denying that it ever recommended the intervention of the military in time of peace to conduct elections. GRANT is not a success.

NOTHING like coming down gracefully. The *Commercial* of Tuesday says, "to-day one hundred and twenty-two members of Congress are to be chosen from eighteen States," and mildly intimates there will be retained a good working majority in the National House of Representatives that as large a majority as now exists is not "expected nor desired." Of course not, it was unwieldy and then it could pass bills over the President's veto. GRANT has changed all this.

THE irreconcilable mob of Paris seems to have triumphed over the political incendiaries like ROCHEFORT who raised the whirlwind, but have been unable to allay the storm. Certain destruction staring them in the face, the members of the Committee of Public Defence were willing to accept an armistice, but the mob took the members by the throat, who, with blanched cheeks, begged for their lives, and renounced all overtures for peace or armistice. The evil has been brought by the men now at the head of affairs, and it is too late to prevent the mischief sure to follow their teachings. Their mission is to destroy, and, therefore, they don't want peace, as that would insure the restoration of the Empire, or the BOURBONS. If Paris is destroyed, the flood gates of unrelenting war have surely opened, which will drag in the surrounding nations, and cause rivers of blood to flow before any durable peace can be attained. This frightful alternative is presented to the leading powers, which must soon insist upon an immediate appeal for peace, else the masses will take the matter in their own hands, which will overturn crowned heads and uproot dynasties, producing disorder and anarchy.

MARITIME INSIGNIFICANCE.

What strange reversals take place within the short period of ten years with regard to the condition and affairs of nations as well as of individuals. As a nation we had become so habituated to keeping steps in the forward march of progress, that to retrograde or even stand still seems to us now not only incomprehensible but impossible.

During the fiscal year of 1860, when the country was not cursed with the fully developed malignity and baneful policy of Radicalism, the total clearances of shipping, employed by the United States in the foreign trade aggregated a tonnage of 17,065 121 tons. Of this vast tonnage 12,087,205 tons were owned, manned and sailed by our own citizens, while only 4,977,916 tons were owned by foreign parties.

To put it in a different way, during the days of the last, as in preceding Democratic administrations, American citizens owned and absolutely controlled three-fourths of all the foreign shipping business to and from American ports.

Put there is another side to this picture, and one by no means so pleasing as the one above presented.

During the fiscal year of 1870, the total of entries and clearances of shipping employed in the foreign trade aggregated 18,338,072 tons. Of this aggregate, 11,352,356 tons were owned, manned and sailed by foreign parties, leaving barely 6,985,716 tons under the control of American citizens.

That is to say, while in 1860, foreign parties only controlled *one-fourth* of the foreign shipping employed in our trade with other nations, in 1870 foreigners have the absolute control of more than sixty per cent., while our own citizens have control of less than forty per cent. of a trade that should belong almost exclusively to us.

Suppose that we estimate the average earnings at five dollars per ton and see how the account stands in 1870 compared with 1860. The following exhibits the changed relations of the two periods:

	Total Annual earning of shipping, at $5 per ton, employed in the foreign trade.	Proportion earned by the United States.	Proportion earned by foreigners.
1860	$85,325,000	$60,435,000	$24,890,000
1870	91,690,000	34,930,000	56,760,000

We find the earnings that go to the different parties almost entirely reversed, and over $32,000,000 of earnings that should revert to our own citizens, going to plenish the coffers of foreigners. And what is worse than all, there appears to be no remedy for this growing national evil. The administration is either unable to comprehend the situation, or is too intent upon the accomplishment of selfish and greedy ends, to take any steps looking toward a remedy.

A WRITER signing himself S. A. N., (colored) insists through the *Gazette* that he is opposed to mixed schools on the ground that no "one believes in the general social equality of mankind;" that the dominant race will not associate on equal terms with the black race, and therefore it is not to the advantage of colored children to be mixed in the public schools with white children. The proposition is by no means novel, but if true in regard to schools, why not in some other matters? SUMNER demands political and social equality for the black race, and has called to his aid all the power in the ordinances of men to overturn the ordinances of God. So far as the right to vote is concerned the black man stands equal with the dominant race, but this is a political not a natural right. It is beyond the power of human legislation to harmonize the races, and S. A. N. explains it when he says:

> No one believes in the general social equality of mankind, we should not attempt to *force* our children into association with those to whom their presence is distasteful.

The wall of separation between the races is eternal—which remark, we believe has been made before by some students of the ethnological stripe, but has not yet punctured the cranium of SUMNER, although, oddly enough, it has got hrough the wool of S. A. N.

LOUISIANA has been carried for the Radicals by the bayonets, the negroes, and the wholesale disfranchisement of Democratic voters.

AS USUAL the New York *Herald* managed to get on the strong side. On the day of election it advocated the re-election of Governor HOFFMAN.

THE President will have to make a new deal in New York in the matter of patronage. The present set failed to run the machine to suit. His stupid interference has been marked by disastrous defeat wherever attempted. He may be a very interesting sort of a person at a clam bake or horse race, but he is sadly disqualified to play President or politician.

A GOOD DEAL of credit is assumed by modern philosophers for the discovery hat a concussion of the atmosphere produced by the firing of many heavy cannon occasions a fall of rain. This discovery was made, or to speak more accurately, the theory was advanced by HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD, in 1828, when a tier of cannon were placed along the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany, and fired in rapid succession from Buffalo to Albany and back again, when the first boat entered the Canal from Lake Erie. This modern appropriation of old theories ought to be stopped by the press.

AWAY BACK, nearly a hundred years ago, when our fathers were colonists, and our Governors were appointed by old King GEORGE, certain laws were passed by Parliament for the especial use of the colonists which were now and then resisted. The officers of the Crown brought into play what the lawyers called writs of assistance which authorized the government officers to call to their assistance the British troops to enforce the execution of civil process. The troublesome people of that day objected, and their assistance finally took the shape of armed resistance, and culminated in what is known in history as the American Revolution.

Congress now takes the place of Parliament, and authorizes Deputy Marshals to meddle in our elections, and to call on United States regular soldiers to help them in their interference. The game has been successful in some of the Southern States, to keep white men from the polls, and take niggers to the ballot box. The experiment was attempted the other day in New York, and vast threats were made about the six thousand soldiers and the several gunboats, and what big things they were going to do. Some hopeful Radicals really appeared to count upon the success of WOODFORD and the defeat of HOFFMAN. —when *presto*, General SHALER, by command of the Governor of the Sovereign State of New York, calls out his Brigade of State troops to defend the people from this new edition of British rule, and GRANT's mercenaries carefully keep themselves hidden—the whole six thousand—and the gun boats don't rake the streets of New York one single bit. The chuckle head who plays the part of President of the United States had as well stop here and now; for the patience and forbearance of the people may be worn out.

Why are not the marines who meddled in Philadelphia punished for their insolent bravado at the election in that city? The Mayor should have had policemen enough to have thrown every scoundrel of them into the Deleware.

So sure were the leading Radicals of Maryland that they would elect several Congressmen in that State, that the day before the election, their organ, the *American*, claimed at least two, "if not three, as not at all unlikely." The Democracy made a clean sweep.

THE *Dispatch* in noticing a disturbance at a recent meeting in Norfolk, Va. exclaims:

> It is time this ruffianly business were thoroughly broken up. The right of free speech, and of holding public meetings for the discussion of political questions, is too clear and undoubted to be challenged by a riotous mob. We do not know to what extent the rebellious element predominates in Norfolk, but if a fair trial cannot be had there, the criminals, when arrested, should be taken where they can be fairly and impartially tried, and if found guilty, punished to the full extent of the law. President Grant has already sent troops to Norfolk to guard against an outbreak of this rebellious element on election day. This is the immediate result of the riot. The ultimate result, we hope, may be twofold—the defeat of the democracy there, and the punishment of the rioters.

How differently things are viewed. When President JOHNSON demanded the right to speak in this city, the right of free speech was denied by a ruffianly mob, of which General GRANT was an eye witness; which was endorsed by the Republicans of this city at that time. The riot at Norfolk consisted in a drunken negro firing a pistol into the crowd, which gave rise to a slight disturbance, brought about by the Republicans to justify the presence of a large number of United States troops, the ultimate result of which the *Dispatch* hopes will be the defeat of the Democracy. We have not the slightest doubt of the sincerity of that paper; neither have we that General GRANT means the same thing. What a howl there would have been all over the land if a Democratic President had planted his cannon, say in the banner county, where an inconvenient Republican majority is generally looked for, on election day, under the shallow pretext of preserving order.

PHILADELPHIA AS A MARKET.

We have on various occasions spoken of the decline of Philadelphia as an important port, and we have done so, not with a spirit of carping, but in a spirit of genuine regret that such is the case. As citizens of Pennsylvania we are anxious to see Philadelphia grow in importance as one of the great markets of the Western hemisphere, and assume her true and rightful position among the trade centres of the world.

The cause of its decline in this respect is not to be attributed to a lack of capital or business enterprise, or natural advantages. Capital is abundant—perhaps more abundant and at the same time available than in any other city on the continent.

The *Ledger* of that city, some time since, while discussing the subject, took the view that in the future Philadelphia will be an important shipping port, and that its importance will only increase when it so adjusts the prices of its coal, oil, iron, breadstuffs, &c., that the great shipping interests of the world can go there advantageously for freights. The close proximity of that port to the coal, oil and iron producing regions of the State, and the abundant and constantly increasing facilities for inter-State communication, both by rail and water, with the great agricultural and producing districts of the interior, give to the port of Philadelphia, advantages which New York, Boston, Baltimore and Norfolk may well envy. With its many geographical and other natural advantages, there exists no reason why Philadelphia should admit the claims of any rival along our entire Atlantic seaboard.

It may be that in a limited degree the causes assigned by the *Ledger* are correct; and it may also be that business enterprise does not make an advantageous use of the capital that is or may be employed in building up the trafic of the city.

But there are other reasons more grave and potent than these. Philadelphia, in the blindness of her political prejudices has deliberately driven away the very customers who should enrich her and build up her trade, and who would do so, were they not driven away by the inordinate zeal of political bigots under the lead of the Radical press of the city. If one will take up almost any issue of the more extreme of the Radical Philadelphia papers, he will not wonder that southern and southwestern merchants give Philadelphia the go-by and purchase their stocks in New York. They are insulted and badgered by these papers, and the executive is continually involved by these sheets to visit still harsher terms upon the oppressed Southern States. Southern merchants naturally conclude that, inasmuch as Philadelphia capitalists sustain this arrogant and denunciatory press, that they endorse its mouthings about the Southern people, and consider it due to themselves and to their people to refuse to patronize their calumniators.

And it will continue to be so, and Philadelphia will go on declining as a market until a complete change is wrought, and the power and baneful influence of Radicalism is completely driven from the city. It seems strange to us that the wholesale merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia, have never realized this fact before and acted upon its suggestions. They have it in their power to compel the Radical press of the city to refrain from damning its and their interests, and if they fail to properly exercise that power, they alone will in the future be responsible for the evil consequences.

THE LEE MEMORIAL.

Speech of Hon. Jefferson Davis at Richmond.

As already stated briefly by telegraph, Mr. Jefferson Davis, on taking the chair to preside over the Lee Memorial Convention in Richmond, Va., Thursday night of last week, made some very eloquent remarks upon the life, character and career of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He said:

General Lee was not a self-seeking man. He never sought to shift dangers or responsibilities from himself. He understood the difficulties of our situation at all times. If he needed men and they could not be furnished him, he comprehended why and never complained. His heart was the one that braved difficulty, his mind the one that brought victory out of defeat. Mr. Davis had never known the occasion when Lee had faltered to attempt anything that man could dare. Mr. Davis then referred to the attempt to cloud the lustre of the name of Lee by charging him with desertion of the United States army and the nation at whose expense he had been educated. Lee was a Virginian, descended from a family illustrious in the history of Virginia. He was given by Virginia to the general service, and represented her at West Point, and afterwards in the army. As Virginia paid in her full quota for the maintenance of the West Point Academy, he denied that Lee received his education at the expense of the United States.

In this connection Mr. Davis related the following incident: When during the struggle in Cuba, the Junta were casting about to find a leader, they hit upon General, then Captain Lee, and made him the most tempting offers of rank and money. They offered even to make a settlement upon his family such as surpassed his brightest hopes for the future. Lee was an engineer as that time, and the speaker a Congressman. Lee came to Washington to consult as to the propriety of accepting the offers of the Junta. The speaker was discussing the military aspect, when Lee interrupted him by referring to the fact that he had been educated for the army of the United States, and it was his belief that for this reason alone he had been offered such a high position. He then said he did not feel at liberty to accept the offer. So nice was his sense of honor. But when Virginia, his native State, joined the South, he felt himself compelled to cast his sword in the scale of the Confederacy, for good or for evil.

Mr. Davis referred to the beginning of General Lee's career in the Confederacy, and the discredit which attached to him for the failures in West Virginia. General Lee could have thrown the blame upon others had he been so disposed. The facts of that campaign were disclosed to no one but the speaker. If General Lee's plans and orders had been carried out in this campaign success would have attended his efforts. Never did he reveal these facts to any but the speaker, and then it was with the request that they might be kept silent. He was a man of rare magnanimity.

When, after the battle of Seven Pines, the enemy crossed the Chickahominy and came within threatening distance of the capital, we looked upon our slender forces and deliberated anxiously. Then the proposition of Lee was to let him lead an army and turn the flank and rear of the enemy, and break up his campaign. The seven day's battle was fought, and how well the campaign was broken up is in the memory of all.

Mr. Davis, in referring to the charge against General Lee, that his eagerness for military fame dictated his invasion of Pennsylvania, said the enemy had long been concentrating a force which, if left alone to advance upon us, would overwhelm our capital by force of numbers. Our only chance was to attack that enemy, force him to the defense of his own capital, and thus gain time for the increase of our own forces. Whatever may have been the disasters of that campaign, its purpose was effected. But it was not the purpose of the speaker to review the military campaigns of General Lee. Of the man himself how should he speak? Said Mr. Davis: "He was my friend. His moral qualities rose equal to his genius. His mind was always intent upon duty. He was self controlled to that degree that many thought him cold. He was tender, and affectionate and susceptible. He had a warm heart for the widow and the orphan and his wounded comrades. Although conscious of the inequality of the means at his command, it was never his part to complain.

"When defeated at Petersburg, although as well aware as any man of the inevitable issue, he strove to postpone it. He said that 'With the army in the mountains in Virginia I could carry on this war for twenty years.' When General Lee surrendered he had expectations which were not fulfilled. He expected his army to be respected, and to be left in possession of their civil and property rights. He sleeps now in the land he loved so well. I do not mean the land of Virginia only, for they do him injustice who say he loved Virginia only. His affections were as broad as the fifteen States whose principles their fathers maintained in the revolution.

THE following is a sample of many letters now coming to this office. It has the true ring:

COCHRAN'S MILLS ARM., CO PA. }
November 7, 1870. }

Editors Post:—Please send me THE POST for the enclosed $—. I would not do without it. I have been a regular subscriber to the *Commercial* since it has been a paper and always voted its ticket, until its party took the nigger in partnership. Now I want to dissolve my connection with them and read a white man's paper. Yours is the first Democratic paper that I have ever subscribed for. Yours Truly * *

TEN DOLLARS A HEAD says the *Herald* is paid by the black Republicans in the shape of pay to those who will act as federal supervisors of the election There are ten thousand of them. Ten times ten are a hundred. A hundred thousand dollars, therefore, are to be drawn from Uncle Sam's treasury in the effort to defeat the will of the people of the city of New York. Will the people stand it?

THE Chicago *Republican* is disposed to be satirical towards its President when it says:

We have it as a rumor from Washington that Chief Justice Chase is about to resign, and that D. K. Carter, at present Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is to be appointed in his place. The first item is probably true; the second we believe also, and for the reason that Mr. Carter is not fit for the position.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, must be an exceedingly pleasant place in which to reside. We would recommend gentlemen of elegant leisure to go there—and especially poor white girls. Some of the sweets of the place are thus described by the *Mail*: "It is no unusual thing to see the poorer class of white girls arrested by negro police in this city, and locked up and led about the streets by a lusty negro, with a club in his hand and star on his breast, looking for their friends to become their securities on some trivial charge of disorderly conduct, throwing slops in the streets, or something of the kind. This is one of the fruits of Radical rule, and is necessary to conciliate the sons of HAM and perpetuate Radical power. On Sunday morning last six negroes, mounted and armed with double-barreled shot-guns, rode through the principal streets of our city with a young white man from the country, whom they had arrested. They tied his arms tightly behind him, and one of the number held him by a rope tied around his neck. In this condition they had brought him about twenty-five miles, to jail."

THE decrease of German immigration resulting from the war now in progress in Europe, has been even greater than was expected. During the month of October 3,118 German immigrants were landed at New York, against 7,641 for the same period last year. Since the first of January the number of German emmigrants arriving is 62,904 against 89,345 for the corresponding period of 1869. A slight increase is reported in the immigration from other European countries. The number of immigrants, other than Germans, arriving at New York since January 1st is 126,897, against 142,620 for the first ten months of 1869. Allowing, however, for the fall of in German immigration, the arrivals since January 1st show a decrease, as compared with last year, of 42,164. The large increase of immigration from Germany expected next year will, in all probability, fully equalize the present decline. It is the inevitable consequence of war to impoverish nations, even when their armies achieve military successes, and the disturbed condition of business and the unsettling of values throughout the German states will, it is thought, largely stimulate the emigration of the working classes to this country.

SENATOR HOWE, one of the shining lights of Wisconsin Radicalism, made a speech in Milwaukee, on Wednesday evening. His opening remarks were filled with the grossest blasphemy, of which the following is an average specimen:

> Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I think I was never surer of the Presidency of Jesus Christ than I am to-night. [Laughter.] You know that he promised in the Bible or *some other* good book, where two or three are gathered together in His name, there is He in the midst of them. Now we are met in His name, and in looking about me I think I see the requisite number. You know that He was the first one that has undertaken to give rest to the weary and heavy laden, and, gentlemen, this is the cause we are engaged in to-night, and for that reason we are met in His name.

THE N. Y. POST, a paper that labored zealously for the election of the blockhead GRANT to the Presidency now says:

> One of the most potent arguments for the election of General Grant was, that he was not a politician. Nobody imagined him to be a stateman, He has now been twenty months in office, and if we look back over the leading and most conspicious acts of his administration, we find only the San Domingo treaty—defeated by those who would gladly support him in anything right or wise; the gross interference with the elections in Missouri; and the disgrace—so far as he could disgrace them—of Mr. Hoar, Mr. Wells and General Cox. That is a record of which General Grant will not be proud, in those days of retirement from public life which await him.

THE Radical majority in Ohio says an exchange, is considerably less than the negro vote, which goes to show that the Democratic ticket received a majority of the votes of the white people of the State. The negroes, however, stepped in and reversed their decision, thus giving the State to the Republicans. The same is true of Pennsylvania and Indiana, but the negro element was not as successfully handled in the latter as in Ohio. In other words, the negro vote is not large enough to neutralize Democratic gains and majorities.

ADVICES received in Washington from Republicans in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky are all to the effect that the President has lost ground, not only with the general public but with his own party, since his break with Secretary COX. They say this is the first real shock the President has received, but admit that it is a very damaging one.

THE internal revenue collections for the last fiscal year were $1,685,560,107, an excess of $25,532,119 over those of the preceding year. New York pays the largest sum—$36,361,550. Ohio next with $19,563,763. Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts follow in the above order. All the other States pay less than $10,000,000 each.

GRANT has lost heavily in prestige in the West among his own party by reason of his quarrel with ex-Secretary COX. No wonder the General is paralyzed in the attempt at "retaliation" on his ex-Secretary.

A RADICAL journal says that "the jobbery 'of the rich is the robbery of the poor," is an axiom. If not originally axiomatic, the Radical party has demonstrated it to a certainty worthy of adoption.

We Are Coming!

From the Daily Post of Wednesday.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

New York.

The glorious triumph in New York recorded this morning, is one that will carry joy to the heart of every lover of constitutional government. Never before has the Democracy of the Empire State achieved so great a victory, and never before has the despot who seeks to control the people of these United States with bayonets and niggers, received so great a rebuke. New York, God bless her, speaks in thunder tones and under the gallant HOFFMAN, in a manner that the tyrant who sought to bring disgrace and disaster, confusion and anarchy, bloodshed and ruin upon her people would do well to heed. Fifty thousand majority, the votes of *white* men, yes, WHITE men, is the verdict given against GRANT's administration and the course he adopted to carry that State, by which he hoped to induce the people to believe him and his administration "popular." Thanks to the leaders of the Democracy who counseled peace, and to the rank and file who were insulted and taunted during the past fortnight by armed niggers, uniformed as United States soldiers, to intimidate and keep them from the polls. Again, we say thanks to the Democracy for preventing blood shed, and for their ballot victory over GRANT and his nigger troops. Truly, the white men rule New York.

Illinois.

The Democracy have made gains throughout the State, but the Radicals carry it by a reduced majority on the vote of 1868. "Long" JOHN WENTWORTH is defeated for Congress. The election of ROBINSON, Democrat, to Congress, is conceded in the Eighth District—a Democratic gain.

Kentucky.

Our advices from Louisville report that the Democracy have carried eight of the nine Congressional Districts, with a strong probability that all are Democratic, the Adams District being in doubt. The Radicals have been counting sure on two members from that State.

Maryland.

The entire Congressional delegation is Democratic. Here again the Radicals and their negro allies claimed the election of two members, but a large number of decent white Republicans became disgusted, and voted with the Democracy.

New Jersey.

As we are not afraid to give the news as it comes, we announce with regret that we have probably lost the Legislature of New Jersey and two members of Congress.

Michigan.

The Radicals carry their State ticket by their usual majority. Judge SUTHERLAND, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Sixth District. In 1868, the Radical majority in that district was 3,395.

Wisconsin.

Alex. Mitchell is elected to Congress in the First District, by 3,500. A Democratic gain. In 1868, the Rads had 429 majority.

Tennessee.

The Conservatives carry the State and elect BROWN Governor. This is "doing things up Brown."

Nevada.

Despatches say that Eastern Nevada is Democratic. Story county, Republican by 200—large Democratic gain.

Delaware.

We carry the State, re-elect PONDER Governor and BIGGS to Congress, by about 500 majority.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* concedes HOFFMAN's election by thirty thousand, and gives up the Assembly.

THE bloodthirsty Ku Kluxes, captured and unmasked in Mississippi last week, were found to be freedmen of the purest coal-scuttle hue.

New York O. K.

NEW YORK.

HOFFMAN RE-ELECTED

By 50,000 Majority!

NEW YORK CITY ERECT!

We Hold Our Own!

A Gain of Four to Six Congressmen in the State—Majority in the Legislature Increased.

The New Jersey Legislature Probably Republican.

ecial Telegram to The Post.)

NEW YORK November 9.

As near as we can estimate at 1:30 o'clock this morning, we have carried the State by a largely increased majority, which may reach 50,000. We have held our own in New York City, have increased our majority in the Legislature and gained from four to six Congressmen in the State. We have probably lost the New Jersey Legislature and two Congressmen from that State.

M. MARBLE,
The World.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

Sound to the Core—The Niggers Didn't Fight Nobly—A Full Democratic Congressional Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh POST.)

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 8.

Hamilton is re-elected to Congress in the First District; majority not known. Archer, in the Second District, by over five thousand. Swann, in the Third District, by four thousand six hundred. Richie, in the Fourth District, by eight hundred, and Merrick, in the Fifth District, by about fifteen hundred. All Democrats.

BALT. GAZETTE.

"OLD KENTUCK."

The Niggers Routed—Probably an Unbroken Democratic Delegation to Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.)

LOUISVILLE, November 8.

Kentucky will probably send an unbroken Democratic delegation. Only one district—Adams'—is at all doubtful. A small vote was out, because of the heavy Democratic preponderance. Winchester carries the city by fifteen hundred and the district by four thousand majority.

HALDEMAN,
Courier-Journal.

ILLINOIS.

"Long" John Wentworth "Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth"—Probable Gain of a Democratic Member of Congress in the Eighth District.

Special Telegram to The Post.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1870.

In this, the First Congressional District, Farwell, Republican, is elected over Wentworth, Independent, by a majority, estimated at from 2,000 to 5,000. The Republican Legislative delegation is probably all elected, which decides the complexion of the State Legislature. Incomplete returns from the State, received at this hour, midnight, indicate that the Congressional delegation will be changed, except in the Eight District, in which Robinson, Democrat, is probably elected over Merriam, Republican. No estimate of the majorities on the State ticket can yet be made. The vote seems to have been a light one throughout the State. CHICAGO TIMES.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. November 9.—A. B. Newhert is Assessor of Internal Revenue for this State. An attempt was made to assassinate him at Raleigh in in this City yesterday. At the polls at Bartletts station, a young man named Bartlett attacked him for distributing tickets to negroes, but the difficulty was stopped by others. In the afternoon he started for Raleigh in a buggy. In the outskirts of the town he met some friends and while talking with them Bartlett in company with two others rode up and spoke to him. As he looked up Bartlett diacharged a pistol at him, the powder burning his face, he then drew a revolver and fired three shots at Bartlett who left. A warrant has been issued for Bartlett.

Kentucky Sound!

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Dispatches from Union Republican Committee and from Senator Kellogg of Louisiana report New Orleans gone Republican by between three and four thousand votes, and that the State of Louisiana is Republican by a very large majority.

A *Times* special reports a row at Baton Rouge last night. Two negroes were killed and several whites and negroes wounded.

Richland parish gives a Democratic maj. of 586.

KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY., November 8.—The election in this city passed off quietly. A pretty full vote was polled. The vote cast was: William Brown, (Republican, 628; James B. Beck, Democrat, 566; a Republican gain over the last vote of 17. A very small vote is polled in the county.

LOUISVILLE, KY, November 8.—The election in this city passed off very quietly. Hardly any interest was manifested on account of the general feeling that the Democrats had a large majority. The vote polled was very small. Winchester, Democrat, carries the city by 1,500 or 2,000 majority over Speed, Republican. Winchester's majority in this district will be in the neighborhood of 4,000. The returns from different parts of the State indicate great apathy on the part of the voters, many persons not even being aware that there was an election to-day. The Democrats have certainly elected their candidates in all the Districts but the Eighteenth. The result in this District is doubtful, but it is thought that Adams, Democrat, will be elected by a small majority. Speed, the Republican candidate, has carried the Fourth and Fifth wards in this city, Winchester carrying the other eight.

Lexington, Paducah and Bowling Green give Republican majorities, showing to the large negro vote in these cities. Their vote was cast solely for the Republican ticket.

Owensboro—At the close of the polls the vote stood: McHenry, Dem. 612; Roark, Republican, 451. The vote of the county was very small, many persons not being aware that it was election day. The country will probably go 600 maj. for McHenry. The election was very quiet.

LEXINGTON, November 8.—A special to the *Courier-Journal*, says: The election in our city and county to-day, passed off very quietly. Beck's majority will be about 85 in the county. So far as heard from, the Democrats have carried every county in the District. Mr. Beck says his majority will be not less than 3,000. Large bonfires are seen on every corner of the public square, and quite a number of negroes on the street hollowing for Beck.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON Del. November 8.—The election in this City progressed up to noon without disturbances. Colored people generally voting and seem earnest in asserting their new rights. There are rumors of serious riots by white men at Odessa and Smyrna. It is stated Deputy U. S. Marshals at those places have been driving from the ground colored men and preventing them from voting, and ballot boxes were seized

There was more ar less rioting in two wards in this city during the afternoon between crowds of white and colored men. At five o'clock a sharp encounter took place in which a large numper of shots were fired. It is reported that a number of persons were shot.

A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.

WILMINGTON, November 8.—Returns from the State show general Republican gains over the vote of 1868, but not sufficient to change the result. James Ponder, Democrat, for Governor, has probably 500 majority, and Biggs for Congress.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas—Congress, Roots, Republican, 103; Hanks, Democrat, 92, a Democratic gain since the last election of 89. This county (Prairie) will probably give 300 Democratic majority.

DESPITE THE DESPOTISM OF THE RADICALS THE CONSERVATIVE TICKET IS AHEAD.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: The day passed without a collision, though the very turbulent Radicals took possession of the precincts in two wards last night, and when the regular judges appeared this morning, refused to admit them. In the First ward they were forcibly ejected from the building, but proceeded to hold the election outside, permitting everybody to vote regardless of age. The Republicans of the Third ward found the thing reversed. The Deputy United States Marshal obtained possession with his Judges and refused to admit the regular Judges, who held the election on the outside.

In Blodgett, Campbell, Eastman and Ashley townships, the Deputy U. S. Marshals drove the regular Judges from the polls and appointed Judges, who held the elections at all the regular polls. The Conservative ticket is largely ahead. In two of the wards, Marshal Caterson arrested the Judges under the Enforcement act, but they were immediately released on bond.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, November 8.—The Congressional election in this State took place to-day. In the Western District the vote was very light. James M. Pendleton, Republican, has 387 majority, with two towns to hear from.

In the Eastern District, no regular Republican nomination was made. Eames, Republican, has 4,952; Jencks, Republican, 1,977; Davis, Republican, 1,067.

Maryland, My Maryland!

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN, N. J., November 8.—A fight occurred to-day at the polls in Newton township, Camden county. Two colored men were shot, and four white men, named Long, Henry, Forman and Sineman, were badly injured. The riot was suppressed by United States Deputy Marshals.

The Fifth District, Newark, gives Halsey, Republican, for Congress, 3,000 majority. The returns thus far heard from the First District are favorable to Hazelton, Democrat; from the Second District, favorable to Forker, Democrat, and from the Third District, favorable to Bird, Democrat.

ILLINOIS.

TISKILWA, November 8.—The town of Anispie, Bureau county, gives Stevens, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, 152 votes; Ingersoll, 59; Stevens' majority, 93.

PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF A CONGRESSMAN IN THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The result in Cook county is still in doubt, but the probability is that Farwell is elexted over Wentworth by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority The other Districts remain unchanged politically, except, perhaps, the Eighth, where Minier, Prohibitionist has divided the Republican vote and given the advantage to Robinson, Democrat.

Farnsworth, in the Second District, is being closely pressed by Stoughton, Temperance and Independent, and his majority of two years ago of over 14,000 will be cut down largely. The State has gone Republican by a reduced majority as compared with the vote of 1868.

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsbur Post.)

BOSTON, November 8.—The voting progresseses quietly, but actively. The vote in Boston at noon stood: For Governor—Claflin, 3,574; Adams, 2,400; Phillips, 458.

For Congressmen, in the Third District—Twitchell, Republican, 2,340; Gaston, Democrat, 1,380; Cushing, Protectionist, 99; Redford, Labor Reform, 17.

Fourth District—Hooper, Republican, 1,254; Morsey, Democrat, 920; Sargent, Labor Reform, 52.

Representatives Twitchell and Hooper are re-elected to Congress from the Third and Fourth Districts, comprising Boston, &c.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, November, 8—The election passed off very quietly. A company of Marines was held in readiness during the day at the Custom House. Three wards give Jas. H. Platt Jr. Republican Congressional candidate 1 majority. There is one ward to hear from in which the negroes have registered a majority of 383.

RICHMOND, November 8.—The Congressional election to-day resulted as follows: First District—Dr. W. N. Norton, *nigger*; Second District, James H. Platt, Republican; Third District, Chas. H. Porter, Republican; Fifth District, Col. R. T. W. Duke, Democrat; Eighth District, Wm. Terry, Democrat; Seventh District, E. M. Braxton, Democrat; Fourth District not heard from.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 8—10 P. M.—The returns indicate the success of the Republican State ticket by the usual maj. The indications are that Judge Santherland, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, is elected over Driggs. The returns so far show that Driggs is running behind his ticket considerably. The great extent of the District may keep the matter in doubt until to-morrow. The Republican Congressmen are undoubtedly elected in other Districts by large majorities. In Wayne county, including Detroit City, the returns indicate the success of the Democratic ticket, excepting for Sheriff, which may go Republican.

NEVADA.

HAMILTON, NEV., November 8.—Private dispatches say that eastern Nevada has gone Democratic. Story county is about 200 Republican mojority, showing a large Democratic gain.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The election is proceeding in a most orderly manner up to the hour of 1:30 P. M. No arrests have been made, and a heavy vote is being polled.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The first seven wards of this city, composed in the Second Congressional District, give the following majorities for Stevenson Archer, Democrat: First ward, 924; Second ward, 628; Third ward, 520; Fourth ward, 521; Fifth ward, 204; Sixth ward, 408; Seventh ward, 915. The total majority for Archer is 4,026.

The Third District, composed of the thirteen upper wards, gives the following majorities for Thomas Swann, Democrat: Eight ward, 983; Ninth ward, 346; Tenth ward, 373; Eleventh ward, 256; Twelfth ward, 306; Thirteenth ward, 280; Fourteenth ward, 396; Fifteenth ward, 25; Sixteenth ward, 17; Seventeenth ward, 749; Eighteenth ward, 277; Nineteenth ward, 356; Twentieth ward, 301. Swann carries all the wards of his district, and his majority is 4,665.

ALABAMA.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MONTGOMERY, November 8.—The election passed off very quietly, not a single disturbance occurring. The total vote in the city is 5,638. The Republican majority is estimated at about 1,600 or 1,800.

Here We Are Again!

THE ELECTIONS.

McClurg Done Brown in Missouri!

Conservative Majority, 30,000.

B. Gratz Brown Elected Governor.

OUR GAINS IN NEW YORK.

Another Democratic Congressman From Arkansas.

TWO MORE FROM ILLINOIS;

With a Possibility of Four.

Alabama Reported Democratic.

ALABAMA.

Here we are Again—The State Democratic.

MONTGOMERY, November 9.—Returns are meagre, but it is believed the Democrats have carried the State and elected three members of Congress.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Certain Gain of Two, and Possible Gain of Six Democratic Congressmen.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Late dispatches materially change the complexion of the Congressional delegation in this State. Robinson, Democrat, is certainly elected in the Eighth District, as is also Stevens in the Fifth, over Ingersoll.

In the Fourth and Seventh Districts Cable and Hunter, Democrats, are probably elected over Hawley and Moor respectively. In the Second District Stoughton, Temperance, a free trade Republican, probably defeats Farnsworth and Bishop, the regular candidates.

But few returns are received from the Twelfth District, but it is believed here that the chances are in favor of Huntzell, Democrat. This is *a certain gain of two* or the Democrats, with a probable gain of one and a possible gain of three more, and a Free Trade Republican thrown in.

Farwell's majority over Wentworth in this, the First District, is about 5,000.

ATWOOD,
Chicago Times.

OF COURSE!

The Radical Excuse for Democratic Gains—Five Negroes Shot.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 9.—A band of two hundred men, mounted and armed, took possession of Lake City last night, and drove white and colored Republicans from the town, including the Republican candidates for Lieutenant Governor and for the Legislature. Five colored men were shot.

A desperate attempt hast just been made to kill the Sheriff of Madison county.

The troops which were promised by the President to preserve order in these and other counties have not arrived.

Other outrages are reported, but no details have been received.

Reports to seven o'clock this evening indicate a reduced Republican majority n the State on account of intimidation.

NEW JERSEY.

Further Returns—The Radicals Failed to Carry "All" the Congressional Districts.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEWARK, N. J., November 9.—The latest returns show the election of Forker, Democrat for Congress from the Second District, by 370 majority. The Republicans elect three Congressmen—Hazleton, Hall and Halsey. The Democrats elect two—Forker and Bird. The Republicans have three majority in the Senate and eight in the House, insuring a United States Senator.

VIRGINIA.

LEXINGTON, November 9.—Gray, Rad. carried this town by 16 majority over both Conservative candidates, Harris and Reynolds.

A full vote was polled. The county of Rockbridge is conceded to Gray. Both Rockingham and Highland counties are reported for Harris, the Conservative nominee.

Delaware.

MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, November 9.—A special from St. Louis says that Brown is elected Governor by thirty thousand majority.

Unofficial returns from this county, with the exception of three precincts, give Brown 15,425; McClurg 4,149. The remaining precincts will probably increase Brown's majority to 15,000. Wells' majority for Congress will be from 800 to 1,000. The Congressional delegation will stand thus: First District, Wells, Democrat; Second, Finklenburg, Liberal; Third, McCormack, Democrat; Fourth, Gilmore, Liberal; Fifth, Burdett, Regular Republican; Sixth, Comingo, Democrat; Seventh, Parker, Regular Republican; Eighth, Blair, Democrat; Ninth, King, Democrat. These are classified: Protectionists, 2; Tariff Reformers or Free Trade, 7.

NEW YORK.

Congressional Election Returns—Hoffman's Majority Estimated at 35,000—The Democrats Gain Three Congressional Districts.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The Members of Congress elected in the several Districts in this State are as follows:

First District	Townsend	Democrat.
Second District	Kinsella	Democrat.
Third District	Slocum	Democrat.
Fourth District	Roosevelt	Democrat.
Fifth District	Roberts	Democrat.
Sixth District	Cox	Democrat.
Seventh District	Ely	Democrat.
Eighth District	Brooks	Democrat.
Ninth District	Wood	Democrat.
Tenth District	Potter	Democrat.
Eleventh District	St. John	Republican.
Twelfth District	Ketchum	Republican.
Thirteenth District	Tuthill	Democrat.
Fourteenth District	Perry	Democrat.
Fifteenth District	Warren	Democrat.
Sixteenth District	Williams	Republican.
Seventeenth District	Wheeler	Republican.
Eighteenth District	Carroll	Democrat.
Nineteenth District	Prindle	Republican.
Twentieth District	Merriam	Republican.
Twenty-first District	Roberts	Republican.
Twenty-second Dist.	Lansing	Republican.
Twenty-third Dist.	Quell	Republican.
Twenty-fourth Dist.	Seeley	Republican.
Twenty-fifth Dist.	Lamport	Republican.
Twenty-sixth Dist.	Goodrich	Republican.
Twenty-seventh Dis.	Smith	Republican.
Twenty-eighth Dist.	Clarke	Republican.
Twenty-ninth Dist.	Wakeman	Republican.
Thirtieth Dist.	Williams	Democrat.
Thirty-first Dist.	Sessions	Republican.

Returns from the State and city come in slowly. Enough have been received, however, to warrant the assertion that Hoffman's majority will reach 30,000 in the State, and that it may run up to 35,000. Governor Hoffman estimates this to be his majority in the State, calculating that the 10,000 given for him in Kings county, will counter-balance all that he may lose in all the districts. The Democratic gain over 1868 is steady throughout the State, though it will not equal the gain of 1869. The Democrats gain three Congressional Districts, electing J. W. Warren, in the Troy District, and claiming Marvin's defeat, in the Saratoga District. St. John, Republican, has carried Van Eyckes' old district, and Ketchum, Republican, has been re-elected by an increased majority, in Columbia District. Hotchkiss' District, which the Democrats hoped to carry, on account of the Republican quarrel, has gone Republican.

LOUISIANA.

The Elections—Returns Meagre—Gen. Longstreet's Maiden Vote Cast for the Radical Ticket.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The elections passed off quietly. United States Marshal Packard and his assistants were on duty all day. Perfect order was preserved throughout the day. Nothing is known in regard to the election in the city. The count is progressing slowly.

In the Twenty-eighth District, General Sheldon, Republican, is believed to be elected. There was no Democrat opposing him, though Walshe Christian, the Republican nominee, received Democratic support.

Thenton—Republican majority, 50. Veena, Democratic majority estimated at 300. Delhi, this precinct polled 120 votes only, three or four Republican tickets were voted. Morris, 836 votes were polled; the Republican majority is estimated at 250.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—General Longstreet cast his maiden vote to-day, voting the straight Republican ticket.

ILLINOIS.

Ingersoll, Farnsworth and Merriam, Radicals, Defeated for Congress—Large Democratic Gains in the Stronghold of Radicalism.

CHICAGO, November 9.—There seems to be no doubt that Ingersoll, Republican, s beaten in the Fifth District of this State by Mr. Stevens, Independent Democrat. Two years ago Ingersoll was elected by 7,000 majority. There was a fierce internal fight in the Republican party.

Merriam, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, is probably defeated by Robinson, Democrat, by a small majority. The Republican majority in the district two years ago was two thousand eight hundred. This is owing to the internal dissensions among the Republicans.

Farnsworth, in the Second District, is elected only by a small majority. The district is the strongest Republican in the United States.

Hay, Republican, is elected in the Twelfth District by fifteen hundred majority.

ARKANSAS.

Gain of a Democratic Congressman in Spite of Radical Proscription

MEMPHIS, November 9.—The *Appeal's* Clarendon, Arkansas, special says: Hank's, Democrat, has a majority over Roots for Congress in the First Arkansas District of 3,000. The citizens are firing 100 guns over the election of Judge Hanks. [In 1868, Roots, Radical, had a majority of 164 in this District.]

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pilll

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire fo stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedie

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys. Bruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight n the Stomach, Soar Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of th Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, a the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1;T&F-w1Y

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A Tannery, two Dwellings and two Stables in Ruins—Supposed to be the Work of an Incendiary—The Loss, Insurance, &c.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, there was a fire on the Butchers' Run Road, outside of the limits of Allegheny city, which did considerable damage. The conflagration had its origin in a stable attached to Schreiner's tannery, both of which were totally consumed. The flames then communicated with a dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Schreiner, to the south of the tannery, and destroyed it. Another stable and a two-story frame house, the property of Xavier Heims, were next destroyed. The latter house was occupied by Joseph Siemon, a dairyman, as a residence. The house was burned to ashes, and but a portion of its contents were saved. The residence of Mr. George Day, adjoining, was on fire on several occasions, but happily, through the strenuous exertions of the firemen was saved.

In the second story of the tannery, Mr. Day had quite a large amount of leather stored, a goodly portion of which was saved.

The origin of the fire is unknown, yet it is said to have been the work of an incendiary. Not long before the breaking out of the flames, it is alleged that a man, in a drunken condition, was seen to emerge from the stable that caught fire first. He was smoking a pipe and it is supposed that he, either accidentally or designedly, set the property on fire. The fire department was promptly on the ground, in answer to a call from box 57, but owing to the scarcity of water, could do nothing to check the flames.

The entire loss will amount to about $10,000. Mr. Michael Loew, of this city, owned the tannery property and also the house in which Mr. Schreiner, the lessee of the tannery resided. As far as we were able to learn, yesterday, Mr. Loew had an insurance of but $3,000 on his buildings. Mr. Heims had $900 on his property which will far from cover his loss.

Fire Marshal Butler will visit the scene of the conflagration to-day and exercise the functions of his office.

BOTH LEGS OFF.

Serious Accident—A Railroad Man Almost Killed.

Shortly before seven o'clock on Saturday evening, a young man named William Durke, an employee of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, met with a very serious accident. Mr. Durke, it appears, got on board an accommodation train at the Federal street station, for the purpose of riding to the outer depot. Just as the train neared the station, he jumped off on to the track to the left. Just at that time a shifting engine No. 52 came down the track. Before he could get out of the way the locomotive knocked him down, the wheels passing over both of his legs near the hip, and almost severing them. He was picked up and carried into the dispatcher's office, with his lower limbs hanging merely by the flesh. Dr. Buchanan, physician of the road, was at once sent for, and amputated both limbs. Mr. Durke can scarcely recover, although, after the accident, he was possessed of his full senses and conversed with his friends in the dispatcher's office. Durke is unmarried, about twenty-four years of age, formerly resided at Waterford, Ohio, and was in the employ of the company.

—Since the above was written the unfortunate man has died. Alderman Irwin was called upon and summoned a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest. After the taking of some unimportant testimony the inquest was adjourned until half-past seven this evening, to be continued in the Allegheny Mayor's office.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Man Injured—Goods Thrown Into the Streets—Windows Broken &c.

On Saturday evening about half past six o'clock an explosion of gas occurred at the grocery store of Mr. McFerren, No. 324 Beaver Avenue, which, for a time caused considerable consternation. From what we have learned it appears that Mr. McFerren, accompanied by a customer named Sullivan, went down into the cellar of the store to look at some butter. Mr. McFerren had a lighted lamp in his hand, the cellar being dark at the time. The two gentleman had scarcely reached the foot of the stairs, when, suddenly, an explosion occurred which shook the entire house. The two men at once rushed to the staircase and thence up to the store. Mr. Sullivan was found to be considerably injured, while Mr. McFerren escaped comparatively safe. The explosion was caused from the ignition of a quantity of gas with the flame of the lamp. The gaseous fluid, it was subsequently ascertained, had escaped from a defect in one of the pipes. The only wonder is that a fire did not ensue, and for what reason we are unable to divine. Mr. Sullivan was at once conveyed to his home, and placed under medical treatment.

In the Weekly Medical Report

Of Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, the number of cases treated by them during the week ending November 5, 1870, was 167. To those living at a distance they say:

"We would suggest the following points of observation for those who contemplate sending to us for medicines or examination.

In collecting a specimen of *urine* for analysis, take that first passed in the morning.

Send about *two* ounces, in a clean vial well corked.

To avoid confusion of names and cases, always give the *name* of the patient in full.

Be sure to give the *age* of the patient. In fact, to know the *age* is not only necessary to the proper regulation of doses of medicine, but is indispensable to a correct examination of the case."

Till Robery.

On Saturday evening about half past eight o'clock, an individual named Joseph Brooks, entered the Allegheny Market House, and sauntered up toward a stand which some glassware was exhibited for sale. Joseph looked at the tumblers and the dishes, and during his walk around the stand managed to arrive in the neighborhood of the money drawer from which he appropriated some two or three dollars. He attempted to run, but was captured locked up for a hearing to-day.

THAT INVESTIGATION.

Adjourned Meeting of the Dixmont Board of Directors—The Death of Heffelfinger Inquired Into—The Testimony—The Affidavits—There is no Blame Attached to the Employees of the Asylum.

In THE POST of Saturday, we gave a detailed account of the preliminary meeting of the Board of Directors of Dixmont Hospital, which was held at the Bank of Pittsburgh, to inquire into and concerning the condition of the body of Wm. Heffelfinger, which was alleged to have been received in Indiana, Pa., in a filthy state. As our readers will remember, the meeting on that occasion adjourned, to meet at Dixmont Hospital on the morning of Saturday.

A majority of the Board was promptly on hand at the Allegheny Depot, at the hour of ten in the morning, and a brief ride brought the party to Dixmont Station. Ascending the path which leads from the station house to the Insane Asylum, the party was

MET BY DR. REED,

And ushered into the business office of the institution. A tour of the hospital was then made, after which the Directors and Messrs. Sansom and Stewart and the representatives of the press met again in the office, when the meeting was organized, John Harper, Esq., President of the Board, in the Chair, and Mr. R. C. Loomis, officiating as Secretary.

On the organization being effected, the President inquired if it was the pleasure of the Board to immediately enter into an investigation of the charges alleged against the managers and others connected with the Asylum.

An affirmative answer being obtained, Mr. Harper read the affidavits which were presented to the Board at the meeting on Friday by the gentlemen from Indiana. The first document read was as follows:

Personally came before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for Indiana county, who being sworn, says that he was at the late residence of Mr. Heffelfinger, deceased, on Sabbath, October 23, 1870, after

THE DEAD BODY

Of the said Heffelfinger had been sent home from Dixmont Hospital, and that she noticed on the body of said Heffelfinger, especially on his head, very many lice or vermin.

M. J. ADAIR.

Personally called before me on the same day, John Minshower, who, being sworn, says that the above statement, from his personal observation, is true and correct.

JOHN MINSHOWER.

The reading of the above affidavit was followed by the reading of those following:

Before me, a Justice of the Peace for said county, personally appeared Mrs. Jane Heffelfinger, widow of Wm. Heffelfinger, deceased, who, being duly sworn, says that on Saturday morning, October 22, 1870, whilst she was looking at the dead body of her husband, she thought she noticed some vermin upon his hair, and upon further and closer examination she discovered that the hair on his head was literally swarming with lice, as well as his whiskers, and that she afterward noticed them crawling over his shroud.

her
JANE ✕ HEFFELFINGER.
mark.

I certify that the foregoing statement of Mrs. Jane Heffelfinger, from my own personal observation, is true and correct.

her
MULVINA ✕ COLEMAN.
mark.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, &c., William A Stuart, who, being duly sworn, doth depose that on October 25, 1870, while he was standing outside the hoisted window, near which the body of William Heffelfinger, deceased, was lying in his coffin—perhaps two feet from said window—I saw large numbers of lice crawling through the hair and on the shroud of deceased.

W. A. STUART.

Personally before me, a Magistrate, in and for Indiana county, came Samuel Smith, who, being sworn, doth depose and say that he was at the late residence of deceased on Sabbath evening, October 21, 1870. The coffin was open, I distinctly saw lice crawling through the hair of the deceased.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Personally before me &c., came James G. Kinnard, who, being sworn, doth depose and say that he saw large numbers of lice crawling through the hair of Haffelfinger, the deceased. This was on Sabbath evening, October 21.

JAMES G. KINNARD.

The affidavits were

ALL SWORN TO

Before Justice Wm. McClaren, of Indiana Pa.

After the reading of the documents, Mr. Miller suggested that it would be in order to hear the statements of the attaches of the Asylum.

Dr. Reed was in favor of having all, who had anything to do with the deceased, called before the Board.

The first of the attaches called was Samuel Caldweld, Supervisor of the male wards. The gentleman was sworn and testified as follows:

Haffelfinger came to the hospital on the 14th of May; we have a rule that when patients come in, they are taken to the bath-room and washed; their clothes are cleaned, and everything necessary to the case resorted to; we find patients brought here in a very filthy condition, sometimes covered with lice on the body and head; we frequently are obliged to burn their clothing; they come in this condition from the poor houses and jail and many of them from the Pittsburgh jail. Mr. Haffelfinger did not require extreme attention of this kind, yet he was unkept; he was unable to take care of himself; he

APPEARED TO BE ABSENT-MINDED,

would stand in a pensive mood for hours, and seemed unconscious of his real condition; he was taken into one of the best wards in the house, but had to be removed to another not so public because he had a habit of taking off his clothes and it did not do for visitors to see a naked man when passing through; his personal habits for some time before his death were exceedingly faulty; his room had to be attended to three or four times a day, and the bath had to be resorted to, often, ten times a day; he was in this conditon about four or five weeks before his death; I assisted in laying him out after he died; during his lifetime his head was regularly cleansed; Saturday is our bathing, shaving and combing day, besides that as often as the patients may need these attentions; those patients who are intelligent enough to use them are provided with combs; so far as Heffelfinger was concerned, I believe this rule was faithfully carried out.

AT THE BATH TUB.

Only the day before his death, I myself, carried him to the bath tub and helped to wash him. He had a habit of tearing off any clean clothes that might be put upon him. He was combed the day before he died. After the death of Mr. Heffelfinger he was thoroughly washed and his under clothing put on, when he was laid out according to our usual custom. I myself put his hair in order after his death, and discovered nothidg lurking there. He died on Thursday, October 20th. We put fine shirts upon the corpses when laying them out; also socks, drawers, undershirts, shrouds and gloves. Deceased, in this case, however, had no gloves on him; he was the only man I have laid out for seven years who had not gloves, and in his case it was simply because we ran out of those articles. The clothing placed upon the corpse was all linen. Mr. Heffelfinger's wife came to see him about two weeks before he died; he was brought into a parlor where his wife was, but he wheeled around and walked out again. I then brought him in again and asked him

"WHO WAS THIS WOMAN?"

He at her awhile, and then saying she was his first wife, walked away again. When putting on the shroud I discovered some vermin, to my astonishment, they being the first I had ever seen upon him; his corpse was removed the day after his death; witness was in the army, and knew that it was impossible to keep clear of vermin there; they grow rapidly; we used to boil our clothing, and think we had our garments all right, but a few days afterwards they were certain to develop themselves again; I find it almost impossible to keep a certain class of men clear from them, no matter what agencies we employ for that purpose; I have known cases where people were washed clean when they died, and yet where vermin have developed themselves within two days afterwards; Mr. Heffelfinger's body being almost in a state of decomposition, naturally breeded them; my experience would go to prove that even where there is at the time of a person's death no visible sign of vermin, they may develop themselves afterwards; Mr. Heffelfinger had large whiskers and hair.

THIS CONCLUDED THE TESTIMONY

of the witness, when Mr. Sansom, in reply to an interrogatory from one of the Board of Managers, stated that he had never seen a corpse brought from any institution that was better prepared for burial than was that of William Heffelfinger. The only thing that was complained of, was the vermin that was found upon the body.

The next witness was Henry Elker, who testified as follows: Had charge of Heffelfinger when he came; he was put in the third ward, which was the second best in the male department; he was an easy-going old man, but very dirty in his habits.

The witness here went into particulars, fully justifying the allegation.] Witness now corroborated the testimony of the previous witness in relation to the rules of the hospital, providing for the bathing, shaving and thorough cleansing of the patients, and deposed that they had been faithfully adhered to in this instance.

Thomas Connolly, one of the nurses, was sworn—Recollect the night that Mr Heffelfinger came to my ward, the fifth; his habits were to take off his clothing every ten minutes, if not stopped, and go about naked.

He would break the furniture, and indulge in other unpleasant and dirty eccentricities; witness testified very clearly that the fullest attention had been bestowed upon deceased.

J. F. Selgrist, nurse in the fourth ward, testified that Heffelfinger was taken to his ward because his habits became more filthy; about three-fourths of my time was taken up with him; he required a good deal of attention; some days I have given him as many as six shirts in the course of one day; he died in my ward, and I assisted in laying him out; he was thoroughly washed and "laid out" as nice as we could; we had been regular in our attentions to him before he died; he was a hard man to keep clean, owing to the hair, which grew quite thick upon him; decomposition as far as I could judge set in very soon after he died, had been looking for his death at least three days before it occurred.

FREE FROM VERMIN.

John Sheeran, sworn.—Was an attendant in the Third ward when Heffelfinger was there; the statement made by the nurse from that ward was correct; I assisted in putting the corpse in the coffin and thought it remarkably clean.

Mr. Williams, undertaker, sworn—Have been in the undertaking business for the last thirty years; have at several times had charge of cases from the hospital, and always found them well laid out and free from vermin—always clean; I have taken patients from the hospital for the soldiers, who were otherwise but not from the insane department; I have known vermin to appear on persons after death even when they never appeared on the same person while living. They came from the scalp to the surface after death.

Dr. Reed then submitted a number of authorities, bearing upon the subject in question. The first was Wilson, page 225, on the genus *pediculi* species *morbus pedic ularis, pathurasis*. It says the *pediculus capitis* is protected from injury by the hair, and deposits its ova, commonly called nits, on the stems of the hairs, and the itching which it creates is said to be due mere to the movements of the skin than to the sting with which it is supposed to be armed. They are remarkable for the

RAPIDITY WITH WHICH THEY MULTIPLY,

And some of the phenomena to which their presence gives rise may be attributed to this circumstance. Lewenhoeck put their power of procreation to the test of experience. He took two females and placed them in a black silk stocking, which he wore day and night, that they might have the full benefit of feeding upon him. He found that in six days each laid fifty eggs without exhausting its store, and that in twenty-four days the young were capable of laying eggs themselves; and, carrying on the calculation, he estimates that the two females conjointly might produce eighteen thousand in two months.

This concluded the investigation and as the visitors had been through the Asylum and had seen the cleanliness, neatness and order which prevailed on all sides, as well as heard the sworn testimony of those who were attached to the Asylum, they could come to no other conclusion than that every care had been taken of the deceased and that all that was possible had been done for him both before and after death. The theory that the vermin which were on the scalp came to the surface

AFTER DEATH

Was accepted, and Messrs. Sansom and Stewart, who had come from Indiana to examine into the matter, expressed themselves fully satisfied that the managers or employees of the Hospital were not to blame for the appearance of vermin upon the corpse in question, and promised to publish a statement of their experience at an early date.

Mr. Loomis offered a resolution in effect that the gentleman from Indiana be requested to furnish a report to this Board, to be entered on the minutes, as to whether the institution has done its whole duty towards the patient concerned in the present investigation. This was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-E.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct13:mw&f-4w&4tw

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*," (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-E.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
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$1,000 PER WEEK
Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,
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A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address. W. H. CHIDESTER.
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Great Reduction in Prices.
EXECUTORS' SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE of J. M. PORTER, decd, will expose at public sale
On Tuesday, November 22, 1870,
A farm known as the IRWIN FARM, containing **One Hundred and Sixty-three Acres**, more or less, situated in Burrel township, Westmoreland county, about one hundred yards from A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, reserving the right of road under said farm. This farm is well watered by a number of good springs, and in a good state of cultivation, and has an orchard of various kind of fruits. There is a comfortable dwelling house, double barn and other outbuildings, and is situated in a good community.
Terms of sale, or any information in reference to the above farm can be had of the Executors, residing at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.
Sale to commence on farm at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. FULTON,
J. M. EVANS, } Executors.
JAMES McCALL, Sr., }
Tarentum, Oct. 20, '70. oct22:td&w-4.no.22

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.
THE AROMATIC
FURNITURE POLISH.
The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation For sale only by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
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ORIENTAL CREAM.
Beautifies the Complexion!
Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or none—generally use
Gourand's Oriental Cream,
Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

ANOTHER GIANT STRIDE HAS been made in chemical science. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of gray hair, heretofore known. It is pellucid, cooling, limpid, inodorous, and never failing, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Ladies and Gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money, and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address, SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings county, N. Y. se26:3tmd

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Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN'S CUBEB THINGS." dec20.

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250 FARMS
FOR SALE IN
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D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.
Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.
D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oct7

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.
Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good orchard and good road to the place. Price $24,000.
Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.
Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ¼ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.
Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.
We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying dear and trouble in finding it.
DIRCK & LEFSTROM,
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VALUBLE FARM
FOR SALE.
A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartless Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church; one-half of the farm is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Craig, Dr. Dressel and James Blackmore. THOMAS A. McGOWN,
sep3 3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK—THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the *American Agriculturist*, the *New York Tribune*, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by our Leading Farmers, Hon. W. S. Clark, *President* of the *Mass. Agl. College*, says: It is one of the cheapest and best books on Agriculture, and should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an indispensible book in every household, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN, a new and reliable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. M. Beard, of New York. In great demand, as thousands are eager to know how to save Money, Health and Life. sep8:2tw

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jul6.6mw

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Lorillard's Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.
LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.
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As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

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ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.
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Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.
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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:4yw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasson, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, J. P.,
aug5:1tw&4tw Administrator.

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated: Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all female complaints, such as Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovarills, Prurritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of Venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.
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THE revolution in Uruguay is not yet ended. By the latest reports it was progressing, and the rebel leaders were more defiant than ever on account of the successes which they had met with. It is most unhappy that the people of those little States in South America cannot live quietly and contentedly and avoid those disastrous conflicts which so often occur. Every revolution retards the progress of republican institutions in South America. If Uruguay is not very careful she may meet with the same fate as Paraguay—be taken under the protection of Brazil, and what that means it is hardly necessary to explain.

THE Chicago *Post*, intensely Republican, says "The President has made a mistake—a mistake that is painful and mortifying. He has been surrounded, jostled, deceived, cajoled, bullied, and at last made a prey of by the swarm of political bummers who live and thrive by a division of the spoils. Misled by these knavish partisans, he has been induced to countermand the orders of Secretary COX for the purification of the Interior Department, to overrule and defeat his efforts for the inauguration of the much needed civil service reform in Washington, and finally to drive him into permanent retirement."

VINCENT VAUGHAN, appointed Governor of Utah in the place of Governor SHAFFER, deceased, was an officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war. He was then selected to fill one of the minor professorships at the University of Alabama, which he held until last spring. In consequence of a political difficulty Mr. VAUGHAN was compelled to leave his home. His disabilities were removed by Congress at its last session, to enable him to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Utah, to which he had been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

THE New York *Sun* says the inevitable consequences of GRANT'S interferences in the local politics of that city is seen in the distracted and enfeebled condition of the Republican party. The attempt of the President to compel his subordinates to turn traitors to their regular political organization on pain of forfeiting their places, mortifies high minded officials, and excites the indignation of independent men of all parties. General GRANT is destroying all there is left of the Republican party in the city of New York.

SOME leading Republican newspapers in New York, says the Chicago *Times*, sharply censure Governor HOFFMAN, and ex-Governor SEYMOUR, and General MCCLELLAN because, in the great Democratic mass meeting in that city a week ago, they permitted JIM FISK to make a speech from the same platform on which they were sitting. It seems that when gentlemen appear in company with a rowdy, the fact occasions surprise. Nobody was surprised by the intimate friendship existing between FISK and GRANT.

THE Savannah *News* says: "The 'colored troops' of Quitman held a secret meeting last week to hear three carpet-baggers. These slang-whangers advised the darkies to place no confidence in the words of Southern men, or they would be forced back into slavery, and directed them to procure reinforcements on the day of the election from the counties of Madison and Jackson in Florida.

IT is stated that LOUIS NAPOLEON has ten millions francs invested in mortgages on property in New York. We hope this is true, and that the ex-Emperor will come here to enjoy the fortune he has so judiciously saved for a rainy day. As he spends his money freely, New York is just the place for him.

THERE being some dissatisfaction with the manner in which the nomination of a candidate for Congress was made by the Republican Convention of the Fifth District of Georgia, the State Central Committee have recommended that the action of that Convention be ignored, and a new Convention held at Greensboro, Nov. 5, to nominate a candidate.

THOMAS C. THURMAN, nephew of Senator THURMAN, died at the residence of the latter on Wednesday. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 4, 1840; was educated at Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; studied law with Judge THURMAN, and was admitted to the bar in 1863; settled in Columbus in 1865, and has resided there ever since.

THERE is a rumor that President GRANT has declared his intention to demolish General COX by some sort of a communication to the public. Nothing appearing over GRANT'S signature, by whomsoever written, can detract from the esteem in which the people hold General COX or increase or lessen their contempt of the man who removed him.

THE removal of General COX by the politicians is already felt by the Department clerks. A despatch from Washington reports: "Assessments for political purposes have been going forward briskly in the Interior Department within the last few days. The New York committee has been especially active in calling upon the clerks from that State, and have declined to take excuses instead of cash.

THE election in Georgia is to continue three days. This will enable the plantation "field hands" to do their repeating with neatness and despatch.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest From the War

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE RECEN RIOTS IN PARIS

Is given to the public here to-day: About noon of the 31st of October, groups of people assembled in the Place da Hotel de Ville. They were much excited by the false rumor that the Government had agreed to an armistice. The crowd so pressed against the doors of the Hotel de Ville that they were forced open and about two hundred persons endeavored to enter the hall where the members of the government held their sessions. This they were prevented from doing by the Gardes Mobiles on guard in the vicinity.

About one o'clock a large number of National Guards who were unarmed, crowded into the place de le Hotel De Ville already filled to excess with the surging mass of people. At this time Henri Rochefort arrived in an open carriage, and vainly endeavored to address the people. The latter, however, refused to listen to him, shouting "vive commune," and "no armistice." Gen. Trochu and others came forward and addressed the crowd. He reviewed what was being done to render Paris impregnable, and expressed his utmost devotion to the Republic and to the people. He was no listened to by the people, who shouted continuously and demanded the dismissal of the present Government. A great tumult ensued. Auvergne, Aid-de-camp of General Trochu, was thrown down, and his soldiers with great difficulty withdrew him from the hands of the mob. Crowds kept pressing into the Hotel de Ville, Favre and Rochefort vainly trying meanwhile to be heard. Detachments of unarmed National Guards, having banners inscribed with the words, "Vive la Republique," "Resistance a Morte," and "No Armistice," kept crowding the Place. Suddenly a pistol shot was heard, when many of the crowd quickly dispersed, spreading the alarm throughout the city that the Government had fired on the people. At last the truth began to be understood. It was made known that the person who fired the pistol had been arrested, and the people were calm. The advocates of a Commune, however, had possession of the hotel, and they proceeded at once to hold elections. They threw their bulletins from the windows to the people, below, but were all different, which showed there was no accord among the rioters. Victor Hugo, Felix Pyatt, Ledru Rollin and Dellechisit were among the persons named as directors. At six in the evening Gustave Flourens appeared in the scene, on horseback, leading a battalion of the National Guard of Belleville. At eight o'clock it was understood that General Trochu would leave the Hotel De Ville, along the Boulevards and the Place Vendome. This created great enthusiasm. There were then unanimous shouts of "down with Commune" Drums began to beat on all sides, and the National Guard marched upon the Hotel De Ville to establish order. They soon surrounded it, and the rioters threatened to shoot Favre, Simon and Pages, whom they had in their power. They were warned, however, not to commit such a crime. At this time General Trochu appeared on horseback at the head of his staff, amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations. The rioters at once gave up the members of the government, and received the plaudits of the people. All disorders will hereafter be instantly repressed. Those which have occurred, however, merely prove how determined the Prussians are for defense.

WAR GOSSIP.

MARSEILLES, November 4.—Telegraphic communication north has been suspended for days.

The wound of M. Gent gives no uneasiness.

Cluseret has been named as General o the National Gaurds. The latter has refused to accept Cluseret. The election for General takes place on Sunday.

TOURS, November 4.—All the journals here praise the conduct of Trochu and express the conviction that he will energetically repress future troubles in Paris as he will doubtless secure an immense vote of sanction by the Parisians at the election which has been ordered.

Everything is quiet at Lyons. There is intense indignation against Bazaine but no disorders. The citizens are actively engaged in preparing for the defence of the city.

A correspondence from Marseilles instances as absurd the conduct of Cluseret that, when a few turbulent persons conducted him in triumph to the Prefecture, he nominated George Francis Train as General-in-Chief of the National Guards at Grenoble. The excited populace arrested General Barrel, who was in command there.

At Nines there was trouble, and also at Vulous. All these places are now quiet.

It is reported that Gambetta has gone to the army of the Loire,

Garibaldi is receiving a large number of Italian volunteers.

It is reported that the Austrian representative at Tours denies positively the rumors circulated by the Prussian journals of a political alliance between Prussia and Austria.

MOTLEY.

LONDON, November 4.—Motley, the American Minister, has changed his residence to the Thomas Hotel.

AUSTRIA AND THE POPE.

VIENNA, November 4.—The statement that Austria had interfered in favor of the Pope is officially denied.

THIONVILLE BOMBARDED.

LONDON, November 4.—The two Prussian army corps recently operating around Metz, have commenced the siege of Thionville. The bombardment is going on vigorously.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PREFECT OE MARSEILLES.

NEW YORK, November 4 —The following is a dispatch from M. Gent to Gambetta, reporting the attempt to assassinate him at Marseilles: "I was received here splendidly by the National Guards and people. At the Prefecture afterwards armed men came and demanded that I should act with Esquiros or resign. On my refusing to do so a pistol was discharged at me. I am wounded in the abdomen, but not seriously. I shall be about in a few days, but shall not be able to perform office duties until I recover."

REFUSE TO FIGHT UNDER GARRIBALDI.

LONDON, November 4.—The National Gardes and Gardes Mobile, at Besancon, refuse to fight under Garribaldi, who is organizing the franc-tireurs.

THE FRANKFORT BANKERS

have offered to advance money to several French towns which are unable to bear the burdens of the war. The Prussian Government has approved of this project.

A COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

was established by the rioters, comprising Ledru Rollin, Hugo, Gustave Flourens and other well known names. The members of the Government were detained as prisoners for several hours, but were at length released by the soldiers of the National Guard which also put down the riotous manifestations.

FORMIDABLE RIOTS

were occasioned by the adversaries of an armistice. They made armed manifestations before the Hotel de Ville.

THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, November 4.—The conclusion of the armistice was first received by the Rothschilds. Great joy is manifested and hopes are entertained that ultimate peace will be the result. The conditions of the armistice are the same as were proposed by Granville. The Constituent Assembly is to meet on the 16th. The exchange of signatures ratifying the armistice was to take place yesterday.

CAPTURE OF DIJON CONFIRMED.

BERLIN, November 4.—The capture of Dijon is confirmed by official dispatches from General Werder. A large portion of the town was burned by the bombardment.

The First Prussian Grenadiers had 200 men laid *hors du combat* in the engagement and the Second Grenadiers 500. The French losses are unknown, but are believed to be heavy.

MEETING OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

On Wednesday there were twenty-one Generals and eighty-seven superior officers with the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Murat and a few others remained there, and the rest proceeded to Berlin The meeting of the Emperor and Canrobert was very cordial. They embraced and kissed each other several times.

PARIS WILL VOTE

on Thursday next, if the powers of the Government of Defence are maintained, One Mayor will be elected for every Arrondisement.

TROCHU THREATENED.

During the disturbance Gen. Trochu was threatened by the mob. Muskets and bayonets were pointed at him, but his coolness disarmed the rioters.

The Paris journals all contain articles urging the government to take the most energetic measures,

THE NEWS OF THE CAPITULATION OF METZ

caused a great sensation at Paris, but no discouragement among the troops'

THE POSITION AT BOURGET.

Has been captured by the French. It was abandoned on the 28th ult. by the Germans as lacking stragetic value.

MOVEMENTS OF THIERS.

TOURS, November 4.—M. Thiers was at Paris on the 30th.

Except the *Reveille* and *Combat*, all the newspapers are in favor of the proposed armistice.

On the 31st of October, all the government officers

WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS

by the National Guards for some hours. Arago and Ferry were first released, and soon afterwards Jules Favre, Garnier and Pages.

When order was restored, it was found that the Communists and adversaries of an armistice were the authors of the troubles. Trochu immediately issued a proclamation showing the advantage of an armistice.

On the 1st day of November

PARIS WAS ENTIRELY TRANQUIL.

The result of the vote as to whether Paris will accept a Provisional Government is still unknown.

The National Guards are forbidden to appear in the streets in armed groups.

All the Parisian Mayors have resigned.

(World Special.)

LONDON, October 4.—The Cabinet was in extraordinary session to-day, at Downing street.

Earl Granville received a dispatch announcing the acceptance by Trochu of

THE ARMISTICE

on the terms proposed by Count Bismarck. The protocol of the armistice was signed by General Trochu, Jules Favre, Arago, Ferry, Garnier, Pages, Pellatin, Ricard and Simon, on the part of the Provisional Government, and by Count Bismarck and Von Moltke on the part of the Germans

THE ELECTION IN PARIS

On the question of maintaining the powers of the Government of National Defense resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government. The National Guard marched in battalions to the polls and deposited their votes, all of which were "Yes."

THE ARMISTICE COMMENCES

On the 4th of November and ends on the 28th. A decree ordering elections will be issued to-morrow. The Constituent Assembly is convoked to meet on the 15th inst.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE

Concerning the revictualing of Paris are not stated in the dispatch. Count Bismarck, on the 30th ult., told the *World* correspondent that he was certain that the armistice would lead to a satisfactory peace.

The correspondent asked, "Will any peace be satisfactory without the cession of territory?"

Bismarckreplied, "No."

The correspondent asked, "Will the French people support any government which consents to the cession of territory?"

Rismarck only replied by his peculiar smile.

(World Special.)

THE ELECTION IN PARIS.

LONDON, November 5.—A telegram dated Versailles, November 4, confirms last night's dispatch as to the result of the election at Paris on the question of confidence in the Provisional Government. Returns for the city are as follows: Yeas, 471,000; nays, 56,000. No disturbance occurred. This result is considered to make an armistice certain.

INVESTMENT OF BELFORT.

LONDON, November 5.—The investment of Belfort is confirmed. The French have been driven back beyond Mont Bellaird, and fugitives are pouring over the border into Switzerland.

Advices from Paris announce that Clement Thomas has been appointed to the command of the national guard.

NOT FOR ELBA.

It is now stated that the Elba has not been designated as the place of residence of Napoleon.

THE PARISIANS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

NANTES, November 5.—Advices from Paris were received to-day by balloon. Members of the government there had issued a proclamation to the people, saying: "You give us our orders. We have remained at the perilous post which the resolution of the fourth of September assigned us. We realize the great duties which your confidence imposes. The first in the national defense, which must be our exclusive occupation, we will repress all criminal movements by a severe execution of the laws."

Jules Favre also issued a proclamation saying: "The deliverance of the country is only possible by an obedience to military chiefs and respect for the laws."

The national guard, in immense numbers, had felicitated General Trochu on his escape from the rioters, and the personal bravery he exhibited at the trying time. The General made a short speech in reply, in which he said: "The Republic alone can save us. If it is lost we shall all be lost."

LONDON, November 5.—Thiers had a long conversation with Bismarsk on the 3d and 4th. The following is the result of the interviews: Thiers at the first interview showed Bismarck his authorization from the Paris government to arrange an armistice on the basis proposed by Lord Granville. Bismarck replied that it was all very well so far as it went, but an authorzation from the Tours government was also necessary. Thiers said Gambetta and his colleagues would not disavow an agreement made by the Paris government and supported by Trochu and the army of Paris. He undertook at once to communicate with Tours and obtain formal authorization in addition to informal powers already received. Bismarck insisted on the necessity of convening an assembly to speak with authority in the name of the country. He was willing to suspend active hostilities for this purpose, but until all was arranged seige operations would have full course. At the second interview Bismarck waived the point of the Tours government's authorization, and discussed conditions of an armistice. He proposed that Paris should receive daily one day's food on the scale of the present rations and both belligerents proceed in their material preparations, the Germans to continue to occupy the whole territory now held by them, to cease to make forced requisitions, and to be allowed to bring foward all their store and war material without interruption. Thiers agreed to these points, and asked, "Will Alsace and Lorraine be permitted to send deputies to the assembly?" Bismarck replied in the negative, but at length intimated that he might consent. What happened at the final interview is not known. It is reported that Thiers and Bismarck have signed an agreement, which was sent to Paris to receive the ratification of the government.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE BROKEN OFF.

VERSAILLES, November 6.—Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off the negotiations for an armistice, and leave the Royal headquarters.

World Special.

VERSAILLES, November 6.—The Provisional Government has finally rejected the proctocol agreed upon by Thiers and Bismarck, although previously they signified their approval. Thiers has received orders from Paris to notify Bismarck that his conditions could not be accepted, and to return to the capital immediately.

THE CAUSE OF RUPTURE

Is believed to be the persistence of Bismarck in insisting on guarantees for the cession of territory. "The war goes on."

The Prussian Ambassador at London says that the struggle will continue all winter.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, November 6.—The deliberations on the German Federal Constitution at the head quarters at Versailles have made so much progress that it is possible,

THE REICHSTADT WILL BE SUMMONED TO ASSEMBLE AT VERSAILLES,

as it is necessary for the King to be present at the discussion on the new Federal Corstitution and in his character as commander in chief of the German armies. He is prevented going to Germany.

I must insist upon the fact that Count Beust has mooted the question of

A EUROPEAN CONGRESS

to insure the independence of the Pope. If he did not do so elsewhere, he did at Florence.

[World Special.]

VERSAILLES, November 6.—Thiers, after his interview with Bismarck, returned to the Hotel de Reservoi, where he met the Duke of Saxe Coburg, who greeted him cordially. Upon taking leave of the Prussian officers at the outposts on his return to Paris, Thiers pointed to the public buildings of the capital, and, with a voice broken by sobs, exclaimed, "Never before have I felt how much I love

THAT UNFORTUNATE CITY."

"What desolation to me to see it thus!" The only point now remaining unsettled concerning an armistice, is the French demand for amunition to be allowed to enter the city, which is refused by Bismarck.

(Tribune Special.)

LONDON, October 6.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs to the 5th that the Foreign Office has dispatches which says the armistice negotiations are proceeding favorably. Thiers, himself, requested a postponement to obtain further concessions from the Paris Government. At the headquarters the armistice is considered equivalent to peace.

The *Tribune* correspondent with Garibaldi writes: First, It is impossible to discover any enthusiasm among the people. They do not believe in victory They fear Prussian vengeance, and secrete all their property. Garibaldi allows nothing to be taken without a requisition. There are no deserters. Everybody is compelled to pay. The French destroy the railways and telegraphs.

LONDON, Nov. 6—The disordered condition of Paris is

A GREAT OBSTACLE TO PEACE,

and Favre, Thiers and Trochu had an interview at a French outpost, in which this subject was discussed in all its bearings. It was stated that the Committee of National Defence was in favor of an armistice, but was not sure of its ability to realize its wishes.

MARINE DISASTER.

Heartrending Details of the Loss of the Steamer Varuna—The Passengers all Perish in Their Staterooms Without even a Chance of Battling for Their Lives—Portion of the Crew Escape after Terrible Hard ships.

Herald Special.

SAVANNA, GA., November 5.—On the 20th of October, at 10 P. M., the steamship Varuna foundered in the gulf stream, thirty miles from Jupiter Inlet, on the Florida coast, during one of the most terrible hurricanes ever witnessed in that latitude. The steamer was thrown on her beam ends and went down, only allowing time for two life boats to be put off, one of these containing Captain Spencer, the engineer and fireman, ten in all was carried down with the vessel, while a boat containing seven of the crew finally beached on Jupiter Inlet, two of the men, Samuel McCormick, fireman, and James Flynn, seaman, losing their lives in the breakers. The remaining five, W. Kirtland, the second mate, Wm. Wallace, shipsmaster, T. Glennon, John Burns and George Watson, seamen, arrived to-day from Florida, and left for New York.

Wallace's account says: We left for New York on Saturday night at seven o'clock, and had fine weather up to the morning of October 20th, when the wind sprang up from the South. At noon there was a moderate gale. As the sun went down it was blowing a perfect hurricane. All went well until eight o'clock, when the wind shifted suddenly to the southwest, when the ship became unmanageable, and having a list to port, the sea commenced rushing on board on the lee side of the ship, staving in the bulwarks and cabin door. We tried to get her off before the wind, and put on all the steam we could, but it was no use. I was at the wheel and we brought her up to the wind again and tried to fix the cabin deor, but the sea was rushing on board to such a degree that the men could not work. We then twisted her jib to pay her head off, but it was blown into ribbons as though it had been snugly furled. By this time the sea had stove in the engine house, and was rushing down into the fire and engine room at the rate of many tons per minute, and the ship listing over the mere she was fast filling. I lashed the wheel after I felt the engines stop and went aft to get some water. I was very thirsty and then managed to get on the hurricane deck, when I found the two ice boats were gone from the ship and the men were getting other boats ready. I was still so thirsty that I came back to the captain's room and got a drink there and opened the weather cabin door to see how the passengers were behaving, but did not see a soul, as they were all in their state rooms, unable to come out on account of the ship's lying on her beam ends. I then came on the hurricane deck and got into the after boat with six others then in. It was lying on the deck waiting for the ship to go down, she then being nearly on her beam ends. The captain, mate and engineers, ten in all, were in the boat, and in less than five minutes the boats were afloat, but in such a heavy sea as that I was afraid we would get foul of the ship's rigging, while the vessel was sinking. The other boats asked us if we were all right, and after this the steamer got foul of their boat and took her down with Ingersoll's metalic life boats, and I think the Captains boat got clear and came up again, as a boat bottom up was seen two hours after but with no person in it. After the ships mast head was out of sight, we thought ourselves all right as the ship was clear of us, but we counted without our host for a heavy sea capsized the boat, but all managed after great exertions to right her and get in again. The ship again went down at two P. M. and at midnight the weather moderated and was still.

The hardships encountered by the five men were terrible, and while braving the fury of the elements sixty hours in an open boat, without food or water, except a small onion, which served to moisten their parched, aching lips. After being cast on the beach by the breakers in view of the light house at Jupiter Inlet, only the second mate and a seaman were strong enough to feebly drag themselves to the building for assistance. The rest lay exhausted until the keeper sent a boat to take them away.

The passengers, thirty-six in number, without doubt, all perished in their state rooms.

When the steamer suddenly lurched over on her beam ends the water poured into the cabin, where they were fastened, to die a horrible death without even battling for exissence. It would have been madness, the survivors state, to have attemyted to rescue them, as the cabin was a trap, into which it was sure death to venture. Horrible as the thought is, nothing could be done by the officers and crew but save themselves.

At Cincinnati, on Saturday, Conrad Fritche had the (live) body of Magdalen Ochs brought into the Probate Court room on his affidavit that her father restrained her of her liberty for the purpose of preventing her marriage with Fritche. The father in open Court withdrew his objection to the marriage, and the writ was dismissed.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The Internal Revenue receipts for to-day were $577,040. The total for the fiscal year was $66,286,559.

The receipts from customs for the week ending October 23d were $3,145,745.

The coin balance in the Treasury is $98,463,000, including $14,735,000 in coin certificates. The currency balance is $25,860,000.

TENNESSEE BUTLER.

Several weeks ago the Pension Bureau transferred to the Bureau of Justice, in the Attorney Generals office, all the papers and evidence taken in the case of Congressman Roderick R. Butler, for forging and committing pension frauds.

The Attorney General is now considering the legal points in the case, and will in a short time direct proceedings to be begun against Butler. There seems a prospect at last that the government officials will not yield to political influence in this case, but will subject Butler to the full penalties of the law, and extend him no more favors than they would to any person against whom such grave charges are brought.

THREE IMPORTANT CASES

are set for an early hearing at the December term of the United States Supreme Court. The first involves the constitutionality of the cotton tax law, and will be argued by Judge Curtis and Mr. Evarts against the government. The second concerns the constitutionality of the confiscation acts. This will be conducted by Messrs. Curtis and Cushing against the United States. The third comes upon a writ of error from Kentucky, and involves the civil rights bill, the special case being that of a white man tried in a United States Court for the murder of a negro. Judge Black appears against the Government, and will hold that it is unconstitutional to try in a United States Court a citizen of a State for murder when the State Courts are open.

BOUTWELL, GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY

NEW YORK, November 5.—A Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* of this city writes as follows: "It is said that Mr. Boutwell's chances for the Presidential nomination make him unpleasant to the President. Unless the President is greatly and persistently misrepresented, he is using all the means in his power to secure for himself a renomination, and doing this, as is his way, with but little pretence of concalment."

ALABAMA.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SELMA, ALA., November 5.—This evening a quarrel pending all day between Jack Baxter, white, and Alf. Granger, negro, brick masons, culminated in the latter being shot and instantly killed. Baxter surrendered himself to Marshal Waite, from whom he was taken by a mob of negroes, stripped, beaten, dragged through the streets and left for dead. Through the influence of General Peltens and others, the whites who gathered and armed on hearing of the affair, were restrained from attacking the negroes. A strong posse under General Peltens was summoned by the Sheriff by whom the body of Baxter was taken from the negroes and the mob dispersed without further violence. The city is quiet to-night.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THE first snow of the season in this State fell at McConnellsburg, Fulton county, on last Sunday.

MEADVILLE is having a Sunday School Convention. The Crawford County *Democrat* comes to us with two columns of their proceedings.

THE Morgantown *Constitution* says the the Radicals of West Virginia were routed, horse, foot and *quadroons*.

A LITTLE child of the late Miller Thomas, of Plum township, Venango county, two and a half years old, fell into a tub of boiling water on Saturday last, and was so badly scalded that it died the next day.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Hempfield Railroad Company will be held at their office in Washington, Pa., on Monday November 31, 1870, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year.

ON Wednesday last Joseph Mollison aged fourteen years a driver at the Mingo coal works on the Monongahela, was crushed to death by falling between the wagon and the rib.

THE Deleware county *Democrat* enters upon its fourth year, with the last issue. Dr. Forward may well be proud of the services he has rendered the party in that locality during his connection with the *Democrat*.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has offered to furnish the ties, ballast and rails of the Mount Pleasant Railroad, if the people in Greensburg and along the line will raise the funds to grade it.

IT is now very doubtful whether Judge Buffington will be able to attend the Westmoreland county Court next week. He thinks he will, but his attending physicians think not.

JOS. YOUNG, Esq., of Indiana, Pa., accidentally shot himself through the heart while out gunning on last Saturday. We are not fully advised as to the circumstances of this melancholy affair. But from the position in which he was found and the condition of his hand, it is supposed to have been an accident. He was a son of Judge Young, of this place, and brother-in-law of Hon. H. D. Foster.—*Greensburg Democrat*.

THE Oil City and Pithole Branch of the Clarion Improvement Company was sold at Sheriff's sale, last Friday, for $61,000, including the rolling stock. It was purchased by the Attorney of the judgment creditors, Harvey Henderson, of Meadville, and will be, we suppose, reorganized under the general railroad law of the State.—*Greenville Argus*.

THREE little children of John Bower, of Mercer, Pa., were fatally poisoned last week, by swallowing pills. The box, containing twenty-one pills, had been laid aside in the closet for some months, and at house-cleaning time accidentally got into the hands of the children.

IT is our painful duty this week to record the death of Judge A. J. Snively. After two weeks illness he died suddenly and unexpectedly at his residence in Schellsburg on Thursday the 27th ult., at the age of 62 years, 6 months and 27 days. For a number of years he acted in the capacity of a police officer and faithfully performed his duties. He served as Sheriff, Associate Judge, and at the time of his death, was acting Justice of the Peace. He was a good citizen, a christian, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. May he rest in peace.—*Somerset Democrat*.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

FOUR MONTHS.

Wood's Sentence—He Offers to Turn up $4,000 Worth of Goods if Released—A Wild Goose Chase.

Yesterday morning there was a hearing before the Mayor in the case of Wm. Woods, who was arrested, on the previous evening, for behaving in a disorderly manner at St. Bridgets Fair. On the way to the lock up the prisoner abused the officers having him in charge, considerably, all of which was laid before the Mayor at the hearing. The individual was also accused of an attempt to rob the till of the Manchester Passenger Rail Road station. Drunkenness was the only defense the defendant had to make and as that style of defense finds but little favor with His Honor. Mr. Woods was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars. He had not that much of an unexpended balance with him, and was, in default of payment, awarded a retirement of four months at the workhouse.

After being sentenced the prisoner stated that if the Mayor would let him off he would "turn up" four thousand dollars' worth of stolen goods. Of course the Mayor was not compromising matters in any such way, yet the detectives volunteered to pay the fine imposed on Woods in case he was as good as his word.

Permission was granted officers Cupples and Ruch to take the prisoner in charge and accompany him him to several localities where he asserted the plunder was concealed.

A tavern was visited on Wylie street, where the defendant alleged a stolen watch was deposited but no watch was found, next a shoe store in Allegheny which Woods asserted had been robbed. The proprietor of the store told the parties that if he had been roobbed he did not know it. The prisoner next wanted to visit a house of ill fame where he knew a quantity of stolen goods were deposited, but the officers were tired of their prisoners nonsence and conveyed him to the West Penn Depot where a train was taken for Claremont,

A MIX.

Troops to be Called—Trouble on Mt. Washington—Two Set of Borough Officers—Samuel S. Boggs and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham Charged with "Usurping, Intruding Into, and Unlawfully Exercising Authority Over the Borough"—Order of Court, etc., etc.

Below will be found a petition, which was presented in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday afternoon, of a rather peculiar character. It appears that a few weeks ago an election was held of Borough officers in Mt. Washington, and it so happened that none of those self-sacrificing individuals who, at the time, were occupying "positions of honor and trust," were nominated for re-election. The time rolled around when the newly elected officials were to go into office, but the old officials refused to give up that position and have continued up to the present time to execute the laws of the Borough and control its affairs. By what right the old officials transact business, we have not learned, nor are we aware as to what the difficulty is. That the affair may end in a first class riot is not improbable. Meanwhile, would it not be well for General Pearson to have the militia in readiness to ascend the mountain on the least provocation. The Inclined Plain Railway wouldn't commence to carry troops up the hill fast enough to restore peace and quiet in the Borough, did the Washingtonians once get their dander up. Let the roof of the Monongahela House be secured as headquarters for the reporters, when the fray comes off, that they may be able, at a safe distance, to sketch the fall of Mt. Washington. But here is the petition:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex relatine* William Halpin, John McMillen, John Burford and William Engle,

vs.

Samuel S. Boggs, Thomas J. Bingham, John Wibert, George Zehfuss and Peter Saffel.

The petition sets forth that the above defendants, Messrs. Boggs, Bigham, and the others, since the 17th day of October, 1870, have exercised, and still do exercise the rights, privileges and authority of the Burgess, and members of the Town Council of the borough of Mt. Washington.

That on the 12th of October, 1869, there was held in said borough an election in pursuance of the laws of the Commonwealth, at which said election Edward Bratt was duly elected Burgess of said borough, and Messrs, McMillen, Burford, Engle, Wilbert and Withrow Douglass were elected members of the Town Council, and that their terms have not yet expired, nevertheless, disregarding and setting at nought the law in such cases made and provided, the said Samuel S. Boggs, Thomas T. Bigham, John Wilbert, George Zehfuss and Petter Soffel, did on the 17th day of October, 1870, usurp, intrude into and unlawfully hold and exercise the said offices, and fill the office of Burgess and members of the Town Council of the borough of Mount Washington, and have done so since the day above given, and do continue to do so, to the great damage and prejudice of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the rights of the relators, whereupon they complain and make due process of law against the said Samuel S. Boggs, Thomas J. Bigham and the others mentioned, and pray that they may be made to answer by what warrant they claim to have, use, and enjoy the rights, privileges and authority aforesaid.

A rule was granted on Boggs, Bigham and the other defendants named, to appear on the 12th day of November and show cause why a writ of *quo warranto* should not issue against them, and to show by what authority they exercise the office of Burgess and members of Town Council of said borough.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction,"

Every day discloses more and more the terseness of this maxim, and we meet with frequent instances of its correctness. It seems like fiction that goods can be sold for less than their original cost, yet such sales are daily taking place at No. 61 Wood street, where large numbers of persons find excellent opportunities for securing the greatest bargains in standard fabrics, that could be desired. The stock must be closed out peremptorily, and as it consists of the best English and American manufactures,—it offers purchasers inducements of a most attractive character.

A TELEGRAPH station has been located at Indiana Creek on the Connelsville Railroad, which will prove a great convenience to the conductors on the line as well as to our coal trade and iron men.

Temperance Men Admit its Utility.

No attempt has ever been made or ever will be made, to disguise the character of Plantation Bitters. It contains alcohol; and no Bitters that do not contain alcohol are worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with, (which is frequently the case,) and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that Plantation Bitters is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well as with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.
ws&w.

We Know

Of no more eminent and successful druggist in the United States than H. T. Helmbold, 594 Broadway, New York City. We are certain there are none in these United Sates who patronise printers' ink to a greater extent. We are positive in the assertion, and have no hesitancy in saying that each and every one of Helmbold's preparations possess all the curative powers claimed for them, while we are sure that among all the proprietary medicines in existence, Helmbold's ranks as first and foremost, not only among the people, but among druggists and regular physicians. The one preparation alone, and known among medicine men as ,,Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu," has made him the popular man he is, and has so pleced his medicines as to be with out a rival or an equal. This one medicine alone, Helmbold's Buchu, is so pure in its curative powers, as to overcome the prejudices of the regular fraternity, and to such an extent that regular physicians in New York and elsewhere are freely recommending it for all diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs, for female weaknesses, and for diseases consequent upon a change of climate and habits of dissipation.

Dr. Helmbold, besides being the most liberal advertiser in the world, has the handsomest and most complete drug establishment in the world, while we can guarantee to any of our readers who may be sojourning in New York a kindly welcome from not only the doctor, but from his courteous assistants.

This, as well as the other medicines of Dr. Helmbold, can be found at all our drug stores.—*St. Louis Republican.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

An Old Gentleman Knocked Down by a Train and Almost Killed—A Leg and Arm Amputated—Recovery Doubtful.

Yesterday morning an old gentleman named Thomas Barkley, of the firm of Barkley & Co., brick makers, met with a serious accident, his recovery from which is very doubtful. The yards of the firm are located back of the outer depot in Allegheny. Here the old gentleman had attended to his business for the morning and was about to return to his home, No. 184 Washington avenue Allegheny, where a sad accident befel him. In order to reach his home he had to cross the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad just at the moment that he attempted to make the crossing, the Leetsdale accomodation train, bound east, came along. The morning was dark and foggy and Mr. Barkley neither saw the train approaching nor did the engineer see Mr. Barkley and the result was that the beam in front of the engine struck the unfortunate man on the head, knocking him down and breaking his right arm and leg. He was at once picked up by some bystanders and taken to his home, where Drs. Dickson and Grouard were called in, Dr, Buchanan, the physician of the road, also attending. After a lengthy consultation it was determined to amputate the injured arm and leg, which operations were successfully performed. As yet the unfortunate man is in a very precarious condition, and whether he will survive or not is very doubtful. Mr. Barkley's only regret is that he was not killed outright in preference to suffering such agony. The old gentleman feels that he is not going to live, and yesterday afternoon made his will. As may be imagined, his family is in the deepest distress.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THE tailoring store of D. Wilhelm, on the bank of the creek between the Venango mills and the bridge, was entered on Friday night and $325 worth of made up clothing stolen. The thieves got in through a window.—*Venango Spectator.*

JUSTICE CLEMENS, of Monongahela City, recently shot a fine grey eagle measuring four feet four inches from tip to tip of his wings. William A. Adams also shot an eagle near Ginger Hill some weeks since.

A TERRIFIC thunder storm, accompanied with hail as large as hazlenuts, and sharp lightning, occured in this place about four o'clock Monday morning last. We did not hear of any damage, however.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

A COLORED man from Salem, Ohio, last Saturday presented himself to Judge Firestone, and offered to sell his marriage license back for twenty-five cents. He said he had no further need of it. His Dinah had gone back on him and refused to marry him. The Judge having no use for the useless paper, permitted the disconsolate darkey to throw it in the stove.—*Exchange.*

JOHN MILLER, *alias* Frank Summers, and Mrs. Sarah Noss, both in the employment of Mr. D. Morgan of Franklin township, concluded to elope. The gallant swain is twenty years of age, and had been working on Mr. Morgan's farm about five months. The companion of his flight is a married woman, whose husband is in the army, and who has been living in Mr. Morgan's family the past few months.—*Ohio Patriot.*

MOSES JOHNSON, switch tender at the upper end of the company yard in this city, while walking down the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon fell and expired in a very few minutes, supposed to have been caused by hemorrhage of the lungs, as he had been suffering from consumption for some time. Mr. J., had been on night duty until yesterday morning when we was changed to day service. He was a worthy citizen, and leaves a wife and two or three children.—*Altoona Sun.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	110⅛
United States 6s, 1881	113⅛
" " 5-20s, 1862	105¼
" " 5-20s, 1864	107⅛
" " 5-20s, 1865	107⅞
" " 10-40s	106⅝
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅛
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	109⅛
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	109⅛
Due Coupons	
Union Pacific Railroad	88⅞
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Cy. Pacifics	111⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 10, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no important change as relates to prices or demand, dealers as a general thing being disposed to purchase sparingly; merely sufficient to meet their current wants. This, however, has been the situation for some time; still, taken as a whole, there was a fair amount of business transacted, although we may add, there is plenty of room for improvement. Produce—The receipts were fair, keeping pace with the demand; prices of produce are always governed by the receipts. Flour—The market remains steady with a good trade demand; holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; the mills are well provided with wheat and are running to their full capacity, doing a good local busines and occasionally furnishing other markets with a few hunred barrels. Provisions—The market was a firm one with a good demand for local purposes; the present prices will probably be maintained, at least until the new stock has found its way to market. Reports from the West say that new meats have opened up at considerably lower prices than last year. This is good news to the consumers of hog meat.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Notwithstanding the heavy receipts previous prices have been steadily maintained; we can report liberal sales at the following: Fair to good, 2 50a3; choice, 3 25a3 50 per barrel.

ASHES—In good supply; we are reported sales at the following: Potash, 7a7½c; pearls, 9a9½c; soda ash, refined, 55 per cent., 3¾a4c; common, 48 per cent., 3¼c per pound.

RYE FLOUR—We can report fair receipts with sales in a regular way at 3 75a4 00 per cwt.

CHEESE—Market active; the demand was pretty fully up with the supply; the tendency is upward; sales of Ohio Goshen at 15½a16c; New York, do, 16½a17c; Ohio Factory, 16a15½c; Western Reserve at 13a14c.

CIDER—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; we note sales of Western at 8 00a10 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market was weaker; the increase in receipts have brought about his state of affairs; sales of good to prime roll, 28a30a32c; being extreme rates; fair grades, 25a28c; ordinary, 14a16c per lb.

CORNMEAL—Not much doing; prices range from 90a93c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Dull, with a declining tendency; sales of standard brands by car load at 20½a21c; small way at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a good trade demand; prices have undergone no change. The receits keeps pace with the demand. The largest inquiry was for standard brands; we can report sales at the following: Fancy white wheat, 7 25, in bbls; 7 00, in sacks; fancy red wheat, 6 75, in bbls; 6 50, in sacks; Dayton Chio brand, 6 25, in barrels; 6 00 in sacks; prime spring, 6 00 in bbls; 5 75 in sacks; old Minnesota, 6 25, in bbls; 6 00 in sacks; common grades could be obtained at lower prices.

CRAMBERRIES—In better supply; we note sales of sacketts belle berries 1750a1800; Eastern 12a14 c; per. barrell.

CHESNUTS—Firm with hight supplies holders are demanding 8 50a9 00 per bushel.

GRAIN—The loading operations report an inspired demand for most discripttons. Wheat being the leading articles. The mills pay the following 1 15a1 22 for red winter 1 30-1 33a1 35 for white. Oats steady but not very active previous prices were steadily maintained sales on wharf and from depot at 45a46c; store 48a50c. Corn—The demand is improving; prices are unchanged, sales of new ear was reported at 55a58c first hands, 63a65c from store; old is held at 73a75c; the principle demand was for new. Rye—The demand was limited and so were the sales; prices were unchanged, the current rates being 80a85c first hands and store. Barley—Prices as unsatisfactory as ever; we quote nominally as follows: Spring, 80a90c; fall, 90a1 00, with sales of 1,500 bushels at quotations.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note regular sales at 60a70c.

BEANS—Market firm with a good demand. The current rates are 2 00a2 50 per bushel for new.

BAENS—In good supply but unchanged, with regular sales from store at the following: Fancy 4 50; No 1, 3 50; No 2, 3 00a3 75; common 2 25a2 50 per dozen.

EGGS—Scarce and held at high prices, viz: 30a38c per dozen.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales from wagon at 12 00a16 00a18 00 per ton; sales of baled on wharf at 15 00a17 000 per ton.

HONEY—Market well supplied with sales at 80a35c.

POTATOES—The receipts have fallen off. There was a good trade demand; sales of Peach Blows at 80a85c per bush. Jersey sweets 4 00a4 50.

POULTRY—Is coming in more freely; sales of live chickens by the coop, at 50a55c per pair; dressed 12a14c per lb; live turkeys 1 00a1 50 per pair; dressed 12a14c per lb.

HOMINY—We note sales of flint at 8 00 per bbl.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Cotton—Dull and unsettled; middling, 15a15¼c. Flour, steady; family, 5 60a5 70. Wheat, scarce and firm at 1 10a1 15. Corn, higher grades advanced; new, 48a50c. Rye, steady. Oats, scarce and firm; No 2 35a40c. Barley, dull and unsettled; prime to choice scarce and steady at 1 08a1 10, but all other grades nominal. Groceries, firm. Eggs, scarce and firm at 31c. Oils steady. Butter, firm at 30a35c. Cheese, steady. Seeds, unchanged. Hogs, in fair demand and advanced at 7 00a7 15; receipts, 1,000 head; weather, good; cold and windy; slaughterers are buying. Green meats are irregular; shoulders sold at 6½c; hams, 12c, but generally held higher. Lard, steady; steam, 13c; kettle, 14c. Whisky, steady at 84a85c. Apples—Heavy receipts depress the market at 1 00a3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 10, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a dull one; prices were a shade lower for certain deliveries; dealers continue to hold off and are not disposed to pay the prices demanded; the result was but few sales were made.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follows: Spot or November, 8¾a8¾c; December, 8¾c wanted; all year, sellers option, 8¾a8¾c, for first six months in 1871; 8½c bid.

SALES.

1,000 bbls seller's option for Nov.....8¾
1,000 bbls seller's option for Nov...8 13-16
3,000 bbls seller's option for Nov.....8¾
2,000 bbls December.....8¾
1,000 bbls November.....8¾

REFINED.

The market was a dull one, prices being decidedly weak, and buyers refuse to take hold at the present prices. We quote as follows: Spot, 22½c; November at seller's option, 22½a22⅝c; December, 22¾c; January to June, 23c; April to June, 23¼c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls November.....22½a22⅝c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 9.—The market opened quiet this morning and remained so throughout the day, there being but little disposition to sell at the prices offered. Buyers were not disposed to pay the prices asked.

SALES.

850 bbls on upper creek at.....2 90
2,250 bbls on upper creek at.....2 95
1,500 bbls on lower creek at.....3 07½
1,000 bbls on lower creek at.....3 05
1,000 bbls lower creek, H. G., at.....3 25

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870.

REMARKS—The run of stock was fair for the past three days, and the market was on the whole a dull one. Up to noon today the number of sales at Eastremely light, no life being infused into the trade. We noticed a large number of cattle in the stalls unsold, which is always indicative of a dull market. One of the most reliable firms in East Liberty furnishes us the following as the closing rates of the market to day for cattle: Extra, 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, 7 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,400 pounds 7 00; good, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds 5 00a5 50; medium, 900 to 1,100 pounds 5-00a5 20; inferior, 700 to 800 pounds, 4 00a4 50; scalawags of all weights 3 05.

HOGS.

There was a full supply of hogs in the market, and sales were slow at a shade less than the rates current last week. Buyers are holding off for lower rates, which they contend must come soon, and the indications are that their calculations are not very wide of the mark. The rates for slaughtering hogs in the west are low, and either they will have to come down in this market, or our dealers in bacon will have to depend solely upon the western markets for their supplies. At the present prices of live hogs they cannot enter the market, so they bide their time. Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra Philadelphia, 7 37; good to prime Philadelphia, 7 25; good to prime New York, 7 00; medium, 6 75; inferior, 6 50; rough to common, 5 50.

SHEEP.

Sheep was also in heavy supply and the market very dull, and one-half cent lower than last week. Some dealers were seriously thinking of buying sheep for reshipment west on account of the low rates here. Many were left unsold. Following were the closing sales: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs. $5; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs. 4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs; $4; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 00a1 50.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

There was a limited number offered but no sales reported.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, November 7, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather was clear and pleasant, rendering out-door business transactions agreeable. The run of cattle was very heavy and they sold slow. There was more demand for stockers, and large bunches were sold to grazers in Washington, Green and other adjourning counties. Prime cattle sold readily at fair prices, but common to medium were dull. In the whole last week's prices were barely maintained. Sheep were a drag on the Market; at noon many lots were unbroken sellers and buyers being too far apart in their views to come to terms. Good lots brought the prices of the last week; lower grades at same figures. The run of hogs was not so heavy, $7 00 per cwt was about the average price.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. McKeown, clerk of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, makes the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week:

CATTLE.	Cars.	CATTLE.	Cars.
Marks Bros	6	S. Lowenstine	1
Holmes, L & G	2	J. W. Snee	2
F. Brown	1	E. Kahn	4
T. J. Smith	2	L. & J. Shamberg	3
J. J. Young	1	P. Hartman	1
R. P. Kimberlin	3	L. Keefer	5
A. Greenwald	2	Shamberg & Haas	4
D. Boyd	2	S. Lowenstine	1
Rothchild & Z	3	Mill. Verner	2
Neely & Bro	5	Trancman & L	4
M. W. Schooler	1	Prepaid	4
J. Lowenstine	1	SHEEP.	
J. M. Snyder	1	Fred. Vollbrecht, dd	1
S. W. Porter	2	Hogs.	
M. Kaufman	1	Neely & Bro	1
		P. M. Snyder	2
Total	64		
Last week	51		

CATTLE.

We give the following as a fair index of the market to-day: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 00a7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6,00a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 5 50a6 00; Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 00a4 00; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50a5 00.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep, as stated above, was heavy, and previous prices were barely maintained. Prime lots sold readily at fair prices. The following figures ruled at the close of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 80 lbs. 4a4 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs. 8 25a4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs. 2 15a3 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head 50ca1. We may add that in addition to the large supply from Butler, Beaver and other adjoining counties, that a large number came in from the West by rail. At noon large numbers were unsold, and would be offered at East Liberty on Wednesday.

HOGS.

The supply, as before stated, was not so heavy as last week, and prices ruled lower. The following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia, 8 00a8 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 7 75a8 00; good to prime New York, 7 50a8 00; rough to common, 7 00a7 25. The amount of sales was limited, packers still holding off for lower prices.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

There was but a limited number offered and no sales reported.

QUERIES—As there is some serious talk of removing the Allegheny cattle market (not the yards) to East Liberty, would it not be well for those in charge to set their houses in order and be ready for the change—or, in case they should resolve to "hold on," make them more comfortable for man and beast? We vote in the affirmative.

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST. Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	290	Mules	9
Sheep	130		
Hogs	205	Total	644
Horses	9		

CATTLE.

The following were the ruling figures at the close of the market to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 6 75a7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 12½a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3a4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4a5 00.

SALES.

The following sales and prices were furnished us from which the tone of the market for the week can be gathered.

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

C. Celern	18	20,740	$5 off 6 50
Clemans & Auld	22	17,570	4 60

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

H. Todd	30	34,210	5 60
H. Todd	29	20,460	5 60
H. Todd	20	18,210	4 75
H. Todd	19	16,060	4 75

HOGS.

Mr. John G. Inoff reports having weighed the following number of hogs for the week ending November 5th.

Monday	4,275	Thursday	2,764
Tuesday	3,448	Friday	1,530
Wednesday	2,784	Saturday (extra)	1,398
Total for the week			16,309

SHEEP.

Weighmaster G. T. Howland reports having weighed the following number of sheep for the week ending November 5, 1870:

Monday	1,663	Thursday	2,948
Tuesday	4,167	Friday	1,248
Wednesday	5,940	Saturday (extra)	1,473
Totals for week			20,432

MILCH COWS.

Good fresh milch cows, with calves, command from $35 to $75, as per milking qualities.

HORSES AND MULES.

The arrivals are all shipped east, hence we cannot give prices.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

S. Smith, stock dealer at the Central Cattle Yards, East Liberty, has associated with him in business Mr. A. Watson, and the firm is now Smith & Watson. The new partner is not a novice in the business, having been for some time a heavy purchaser in the market. We wish the new firm abundant success, knowing them to be reliable and competent business men.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

R. C. Crum is now enrolled among the regular and permanent stock dealers in the East Liberty and Allegheny Cattle yards. Those who have business transactions with him will find him prompt and reliable. We wish our young friend success.

DEAD SHEEP.

Some complaints were heard to-day in regard to dead sheep "lying loose around." Whose duty is it to look after such tidings?

GLAD TO HEAR IT.

We are informed that Mike Portser, the popular proprietor of the Central Hotel, has made arrangements to remain for a term of years. In common with the traveling public we are glad to hear it.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—extra spring dull but firmer. Wheat in fair demand and advanced 1a1¼c, closing at 97c for No 2 spring; this afternoon it was steady at 97¼c. Corn firmer and 1a1¼c higher, at 58¼a59c for No 1 mixed; this afternoon, nominally 57½a57¾c, seller November. Oats active and advanced ¼a¾c, at 38½c for No 2. Rye—No 2 firmer and quiet at 68c. Barley—No 2 quiet at 80a81c. Whisky dull and nominal at 83834c for iron bound. Mess pork 21 80 for cash, and 19 25, seller January. Lard 13¼c cash, 12c seller December, January, February and March.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—Cotton lower at 14½a15c Flour dull but unchanged; superfine winter 4 00a4 25 extra winter 4 25a4 50. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 spring at 70a95c; No 3 red winter 1 16a1 16. Corn steady at 62a64c; mixed 68a72c, White oats dull but unchanged; at 41a44c. Barley firm at 75a95c. Rye firm at 70a72. Whisky dull but unchanged at 86c. Tobacco inactive and irregular; Hemp nothing doing; bagging unchanged. Pork lot heavy old 26 00; bulk meats lower shoulders at 15½a11c; sides clear No 1?; do clear 15¼a16c; bacon shoulder 14½c; Lard dull but unchanged at 14½c. new cattle and hogs unchanged.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 9.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged; sales, 35 hhds. Bagging firm at 28a29c. Cotton dull; middling 14½c. Flour steady; extra family, 5 50. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm—mess pork, 24 00; bulk shoulders, 12c; do clear rib, 16½c; do clear, 17c. Lard 15c. Hogs firm at 6 30a8 65. Whisky steady at 85a86c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—Flour—extra spring nominal and unchanged. Wheat—firm and in fair demand; No 1 1 02; No 2 97c. Oats—dull and nominal. Corn—steady and rejected at 54c. Rye—dull and nominal. Barley do. Hogs—scarce and firm at 6 25a6 80.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, November 9.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm: sales of 9 cars No 1 red winter at 1 20; No 2, 1 16. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 70c. Oats dull and nominal at 43c. Petroleum firm; crude, 4 00; refined dull but unchanged at 20a20½c for car load lots

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, November 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 3 white Wabash, 1 29; white Michigan, 1 30; amber Michigan, 1 14¼; No 1 red Wabash, 1 18; No 2, 1 13½. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed, 65c; new high mixed, 61c; low, 57a58c; rejected, 60c. Oats in good demand, No 1, 45c; No 2, 42¾c. Clover seed quiet but steady at 5 30. Freights unchanged.

MARRIED.

OLIVER—SHIELDS—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Van Cleve, Mr. JAMES B. OLIVER, of Pittsburgh, and Miss AMELIA M., daughter of Thomas L. Shields, of Edgeworth.

WIBLE—McCLEARY—On Thursday, November 3d, by Rev. J. F. Hill, assisted by Rev. A. H. Calvert, Mr. JAMES A. WIBLE, of Shaler township, to Miss LIZZIE MCCLEARY, of Sharpsburg.

WILLARD—DAVIS—On Thursday evening, November 3d, at Sewickley, by Rev. J. B. Bittinger, Dr. L. H. WILLARD, of Allegheny City, to REBECCA B., daughter of Robert H. Davis, Esq.

DIED.

LINDLEY—On Tuesday, November 8, at Connellsville, Pa., JOHN RYND, only son of Dr. H. S. and Mary A. Lindley, aged 1 yr. 8 mo. and 20 d.

SMITH—On Wednesday morning, November 24, 1867, CHARLES G. SMITH aged 61 years.

HOBSON—On Thursday November 3, 1870 at 2 o'clock A. M., Mr. WILLIAM HOBSON, aged fifty-one years.

CHALFANT—On Tuesday morning, November 8th, 1870, WILLIE L. only son of George A. and Margaret J. Chalfant, aged 14 months.

SCHWARTZ—Thursday morning, November 3d LUCIE SCHWARTZ, second daughter of the late Jacob L. Schwartz.

CLARK—On Monday at 11½ o'clock P. M. MAGGIE G. CLARK, only daughter of John and the late Lizzie Clark, aged 2 yea. s and 6 months.

KENNEDY—On Sunday evening, November 6th, at 6 o'clock, of heart disease, Miss MARY E. KENNEDY, in the 35th year of her age.

JONES—On Sunday, November 6th, WM. E. JONES, aged 41 years.

COATES—November 6th, 1870, ANNIE MARY, youngest daughter of Wm. B. and M. B. Coates, aged 4 year, 9 months and 7 days.

HAYS—On Sunday November 6th, JOHN HAYS, Jr., son of the late Edward Hays, aged 22 years.

CAROLINE—On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, JACOB CAROLINE, aged 67 years.

WOOD—On Monday, November 7th, at 8 o'clock P. M., HARRY A., son of Charles W. and Maggie J. Wood, aged 1 6 months and 1 4 days.

MARX—On Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, HENRY MARX, aged 14 years.

PEARSON—On Tuesday, November 8th, WILLIAM WALLACE, son of John and Mary Pearson, aged 18 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A National Medicine.

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner now-a-days that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Prof. So-and-so has just discovered a medicine which is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is, or may be heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. At the outset all medical preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon winnowed from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any length of time. One of the few which we have now in mind, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions of the country, compel the admission that they must be a specific for the ailments for which they are recommended. Letters before us attest their efficacy in diseases of the throat, bowels and liver. In that truly terrible complaint, dyspepsia, they are regarded as a sure cure. In Pittsburgh, where these Bitters are manufactured, their sale for home use is immense. This fact alone speaks volumes in their favor.—*Extracts from the Muscatine Courier, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1867.*

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

FOR SALE, MANURE,

BY THE YEAR,

At RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,

nov12:1tw 117 Fourth Avenue.

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR AFflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address.

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
nov12:4w P. O. Box 4,932. New York City.

$3 WATCH. $3 WATCH.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN

Eureka Aluminum Gold Watch COMPANY

Have appointed J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Jewelers, 561 Broadway, New York, sole Agents for the United States, and have authorized them to sell their great Eureka Aluminum Gold Watches for Three Dollars, and to warrant each and every one to keep correct time for one year. This watch we guarantee to be the best and cheapest time-keeper that is now in use in any part of the globe. The works are in double cases, Ladies' and Gent's size, and are beautifully chased. The cases are made of the metal now so widely known in Europe as Aluminum Gold. It has the *exact color of Gold*, which *it always retains*; it will stand the test of the strongest acids; no one can tell it from Gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being one-fourth lighter. The works are all made by machinery, the same as the well-known American Watch. We pack the Watch safely in a small box and send it by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $3.50; fifty cents for packing and postage. A key is sent free with each Watch. Money should be sent by Post-Office Money order or in a Registered Letter. Address all orders and communications to

J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Jewelers,
561 Broadway, New York.

nov12-4tw

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALLEGHENY AND PERRYSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the tenth day of the present month. Payable at the office of the Treasurer, at the Second National Bank, Allegheny City, November the 7th, 1870.

ROBERT MORROW, President.

nov12-3tw

$40 A DAY. LLOYD'S PATENT Reversing Double Steel-plate Map of AMERICA and EUROPE, for $15. Showing from ocean to ocean; 64x50 inches large, with the United States County Map on reverse side with 1,000,000 names. Price, mounted only $1; Sheets, 30 cts. 100 copies a day sold. Lloyd made all the Maps used by Gens. Grant, McClelland, Sherman, Sheridan, &c., &c., during the war. Send money and see Maps first; if not sold, taken back on demand. Box. 4,540.

E. LLOYD, 30 Broadway, New York.

10-11:3td&1tw.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES,

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Gooseberries, Currants,

And other small Fruits of the most approved varieties for Gardens and Orchards. Grape Vines for Vineyards. Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs in great variety. Parties intending planting this Fall are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The Accommodation Trains of the Fort Wayne Railway stop at the Nurseries, Edgeworth Station. No Tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries.

oct8:4tw JAMES WARDROP.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

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